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The Playground



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The Playground

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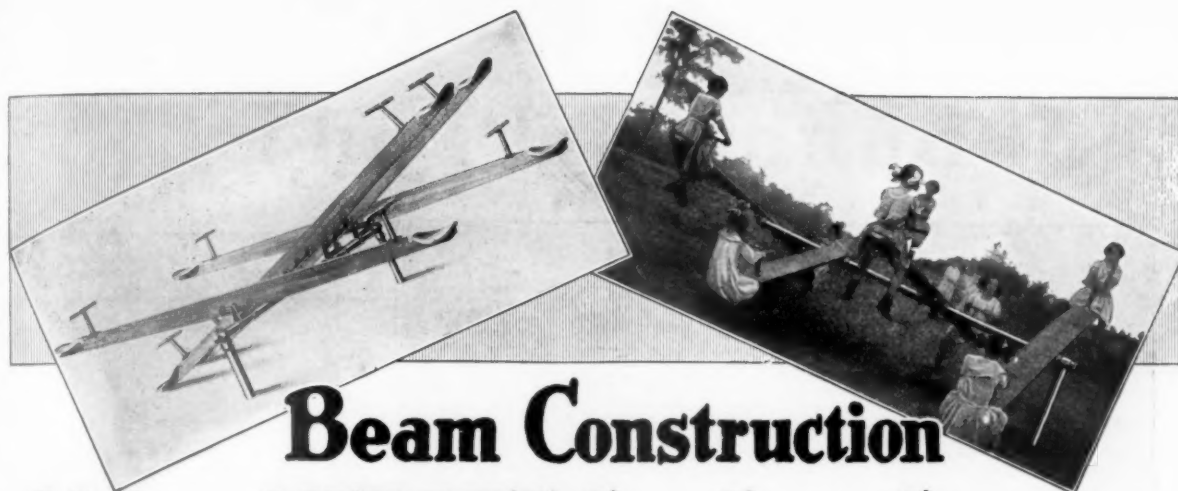
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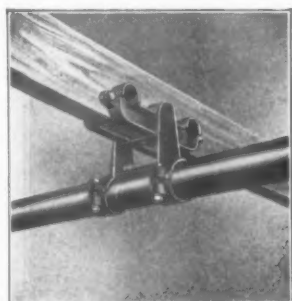


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LOG CABIN LODGE AT THE STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, MUNICIPAL CAMP. THIS
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The Playground

Vol. XVII No. 5

AUGUST, 1923

The World at Play

For Better Citizens.—As a result of a recommendation made by the Conference on Training for Citizenship and National Defense, held in Washington last fall under the auspices of the War Department, President Harding has created the Federal Council for Citizenship Training. The new Council is composed of representatives from ten executive departments and from the federal Board of Vocational Education and the Veterans' Bureau. Its officers, are Dr. John T. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, Chairman; Dr. A. C. True, Director States Relation Service, Vice-chairman; and Dr. C. R. Mann, War Department, Secretary.

A \$10,000 Gift to New Orleans.—Mrs. A. J. Stallings, president of the Playground Commission of New Orleans, has given ten thousand dollars which, with additional funds from the city, will be used in transforming three squares of Jefferson Davis Parkway into a well equipped playground to be known as the Olive A. Stalling Recreation Center. The first section of the ground will be made into a beauty spot; the second will be the playground proper, and the third be used for tennis courts, a swimming and wading pool and recreation pavilion.

Mrs. Stallings was responsible for the opening of the first playground in New Orleans and since 1904 she has worked unceasingly for the provision of playgrounds for the children of this city.

The Macomber Playgrounds.—Two years ago, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Macomber gave

to the city of Augusta, Maine, a fully equipped playground. Ideally situated, it has natural terraces covered with shrubs and flowering vines, and grounds are large enough to accommodate six or seven hundred children. A large wading pool, a play house and a summer house add greatly to the attractiveness of the ground.

Every Saturday afternoon there are special events and playground circuses, doll parades, boat races and sand box contests—all of which come in for a share of attention. A club of fourteen high school girls has been organized to help with these special events and with the storytelling.



\$1,500,000 for Los Angeles Playgrounds.—A bond issue of \$1,500,000 for playgrounds was put to vote of the Los Angeles people in June and carried with a majority strongly in its favor. The question of the issue was not agitated until three and a half weeks before the date of voting and only \$22.00 was expended upon the campaign. An effective sticker, 8¾" x 4½", occupied by a picture of the smiling Playground Boy on one side and by the words "Vote Yes No. 5 Playgrounds" in large black letters

on the other, was used in connection with the campaign.

The St. Louis Bond Issue.—In the May PLAYGROUND there appeared a note to the effect that of the recent bond issue of \$87,000,000 passed in St. Louis, \$2,500,000 will be devoted to parks and playgrounds.

In addition to the expenditure of \$2,500,000 for new parks and playgrounds, \$1,300,000

will be devoted to the improvement of present playgrounds, making a total of \$3,800,000 which the city will spend on its recreation facilities.

Recreation in the Mormon Church.—The presidency of the Mormon Church has assigned to the General Boards of the Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations supervision over the recreational activities of the church. The General Boards are accordingly issuing a series of pamphlets on recreation. The first, which has just appeared, outlines a recreation program, methods of organization, objectives and standards, and offers other suggestions for the recreation life of the church. Great stress is laid on home recreation.

For the Whole Community.—If there is a "doubting Thomas" who believes the Municipal Recreation Department is limited in its power to work with community groups, we commend to him the annual report of the Recreation Board of Reading, Pennsylvania. Here is the story of a Recreation Department only two years old which is working with industries, hospitals, churches, fraternal organizations, commercial and social clubs and other groups, helping them in their individual recreation problems and making their programs function for the community as a whole.

Not the least interesting feature of the program are the twilight hikes of the summer season and the moonlight hikes of the winter months. For those who prefer a more vigorous type of hiking, flashlight hiking has been introduced. For this novel sport the hiking club is divided into two groups. One group, known as "Foxes" carry flashlights. They start fifteen minutes in advance of the others who are termed "Hounds." The purpose of the "Hounds" is to trail the "Foxes" by means of phosphorous and flashlight.

A unique feature of the community moonlight hikes in summer are the moving pictures given in the open, often in the heart of the woods. A motion picture screen is hung and the power is generated by the recreation car parked on the road bordering the woods. Educational and comedy pictures are shown.

Developments in Salem.—A recent report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Salem,

Massachusetts, tells of the securing of an open air auditorium suitable for concerts, public meetings and dramatics. The theater, which is the shape of a horse shoe, has a stage twenty-seven feet by forty feet at the open end, and seats of a permanent character to accommodate approximately a thousand people. The seating area is surrounded by heavy planting, making a natural enclosure, and rustic steps lead down to the auditorium from the plaza just beyond the planting.

In Forest River Park a swimming pool was constructed of concrete composed of discarded granite blocks grouted with cement. Five hundred twenty square yards of this material were laid. The auto camping sites set aside in this park have proved an interesting feature of the system.

A questionnaire relative to municipal golf sent out by the park department showed that the average maintenance cost of a nine hole golf course was \$4,580; the average receipts, \$4,744. These figures are based on estimates received from thirty-two cities. A second questionnaire revealed the fact that the average cost of the motion picture performances provided by park departments is \$25.00.

In Greenville, South Carolina.—Greenville Community Service reports that children's movie matinees on Saturday morning are an established fact, with more than two hundred children in attendance each week. It also points with justifiable pride to the fact that a very effective May Day festival, viewed by approximately seven hundred people, was arranged at a cost of \$5.00.

A Pageant of the Old South.—Florence, South Carolina, recently attempted a delicate and difficult task in portraying the days of the war between the states and carried plans through to a triumphant conclusion. The Pageant, "written, produced and enacted by the People of Florence under the auspices of the Florence Community Service, was offered as a tribute of love and respect to our guests, the survivors of the war between the States, and as a memorial to those heroes in gray who have now 'passed over the river, and rest in the shade of the trees.'" The Episodes represented Secession, War, Reconstruction, ending with The New South. The Prologue to the

first Episode, written by James M. Lynch, closes:

"These are the scenes we would in pageantry portray.

Not ancient passions to revive, nor bitterness.

We none would blame nor censure. But from history's page

We picture forth the past, teaching posterity True reverence for the brave deeds of those from whom they spring.

And honoring thus the presence of an aged few

Of those who acted in the drama long ago."

The Public Schools Athletic League Fete.—

Maypoles of purple and yellow and pink and blue, surrounded by thousands of dancing children, wearing white dresses and gaily-colored hair ribbons, made a beautiful and ever-changing picture in Central Park, New York City, on June 5th, the day of the Public Schools Athletic League Fete. These dancing children were pupils in the Manhattan public schools. To the lively music of a band they wound the Maypoles and laughingly danced the folk dances which they had learned on the playgrounds. The Boy Scouts gave much assistance by policing the field and helping in the moving and setting up of the maypoles. To all who loved color and beauty and children, the sight was a most impressive one.

The Endicott-Johnson Recreation Program.

—The 1923 Workers' Minstrel, recently presented by the recreation department under the direction of Harold F. Albert, head of the department, was, as usual, a most successful event. The printed program of the Minstrels emphasized in a most attractive way some of the remarkable recreation facilities provided by the company. Pictures were shown in the program of the splendid swimming pool containing over a million gallons of filtered water with diving boards and slides, wading pool for children, a park, band stand and facilities of all kinds, and free picnic grounds for everyone. "Come and bring your lunch" is the cordial invitation appearing in the caption of the pictures. People come from miles to enjoy the recreation facilities offered.

A Day of Real Sport at Yakima, Washington.—

Yakima's *Day of Real Sport* was held May 26 at the State Field Grounds with more than three thousand children of all ages participating. Eleven thousand people visited the grounds and enjoyed the folk dancing, athletics, polo match, fencing exhibit and other events which made the day one of the most successful community projects the city has ever known. Seventy-four men and women assisted on sub-committees or aided in the preparation. With the teachers and others who helped train the participants, approximately a hundred and fifty volunteers helped actively in the arrangements. Many local organizations cooperated.

The Secretary of Community Service has been appointed municipal recreation director. He will have a number of volunteer workers. The alumni of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity have agreed to foster all Community Service activities, helping particularly with the playground supervision. The Epworth League of the Methodist Churches has also promised to aid in conducting playground activities.

Early Opening for Summer Playgrounds.—

"This is the first year," writes Mr. Schmoyer, Supervisor of Recreation at Allentown, Pa., "that we have opened our playgrounds during the month of June. Our attendance record, we feel, warrants its continuance with the opening of more grounds each year. Next year, we are planning to open from April 1 to July 1, and from September 1 to October 30."

At Xenia, Ohio.—In order that their employees might learn about the opportunities for twilight play which the Community Recreation Association is providing, the Hooven and Allison Cordage plant, one of the largest in the world, closed their factories twenty minutes before the regular closing hour. Over seven hundred employees assembled on the hillside of a seventeen-acre plot of ground which the company is planning to give its employees and the community as a baseball diamond and play field.

A Play Center in Leeds.—Under the Play Centers Fund of England, organized after the Magistrate's Relief Fund, the city of Leeds has done especially interesting work.

Promptly at five o'clock a crowd of boys and girls eagerly seek admission at the door of the school building which is being used as a center and quickly disappear into the rooms provided for them. These rooms are labeled according to the activities they house. The *Quiet Room* has a supply of books and periodicals for the studiously inclined. The *Handwork Room* supplies materials from which may be fashioned decorative caps, Chinese lanterns, dolls' furniture and many other articles. The older boys and girls devote their energies to weaving (hat bands, scarfs and ties), rug making and bead work. The Woodwork Department has a special fascination for the boys. In the *Needlework Room* the little girls have the satisfaction of seeing embroidered mats and table centers growing under their fingers. The *Game Room* is the place where singing games, guessing contests and real romps take place, while in the *Dancing Hall* awkward girls acquire a sense of rhythm and grace of character.

A *Baby Room* is provided where the "little mothers" of the district may safely leave their small charges in capable hands while they have an hour's play.

Wanted—Kite Designs.—The Playground and Recreation Association of America is constantly having requests for kite designs and information on kite flying contests. V. K. Brown of the South Park Commissioners of Chicago, C. E. Brewer, Recreation Commissioner of Detroit, and A. N. Morris, Superintendent of Recreation, Sioux City, Iowa, and others have very kindly sent us copies of their material. This leads us to hope that there are other recreation workers who will, "for the good of the cause," send us copies of their blue prints and instructions for making kites.

Original kite designs which you are willing to have used will be gladly received by the Association.

Golf Course Regulations.—At the golf course conducted by Community Service of Elmira, the following arrangements have been made for charges and fees.

Clubs may be rented at fifteen cents per hour upon a deposit of \$3.50. The charge for balls is five cents per hour—the deposit, fifty cents. For the use of the golf course, the fee

is a dollar and a quarter for ten rounds—seven holes to a round. For group golf lessons with clubs furnished, there is a charge of fifty cents. A cage for practice driving with wood and iron clubs may be rented at a dollar an hour.

A golf card may be used by more than one player and is transferable.

An Evening Course for Playground Teachers.—A short course is being given by the Passaic, N. J., Board of Recreation for playground teachers and volunteers interested in recreation. While it is especially recommended to school teachers, Sunday School teachers, boy or girl leaders, or Scout leaders, the general public is invited.

The course will be held three evenings. The subjects taken up will include play and play programs, handwork, playground games, singing, coordination with the schools, swimming pool management, summer organization of playgrounds, plays and pageantry and the duties and qualifications of the recreation worker.

Physical Education Courses at George Peabody College for Teachers.—The George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, announces courses in physical education which will lay special stress on community recreation and the training of athletic coaches.

Information regarding courses may be secured from Dr. A. D. Browne, Professor of Physical Education.

New Orleans Fosters Competitive Athletics for Girls.—A field and track meet for girls, in which more than eleven hundred took part, was recently run off by the Public School Athletic League of New Orleans. This was such an unqualified success that even those citizens who had at first opposed a public competitive meet for girls were won over.

L. di Benedetto, Director of the New Orleans grounds and Secretary of the Southern Amateur Athletic Union, assisted at the meet, and presented a cup to the winner of the high jump in the unlimited class. He also had a large share in promoting the track and field championship meet for women held late in May under the auspices of the Southern Amateur Athletic Union at the Tulane Sta-

dium in New Orleans. This meet included entries from the leading women's organizations in the Southern Association territory, which includes Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Girl Scout Dinner Held in Honor of Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell.—A Girl Scout dinner was held in honor of Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on Monday evening, May 14th, followed by speeches by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, President of the National Girl Scout organization, the Honorable Frederick Kernochan, who represented the Boy Scouts, Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, Executive Secretary of the Girl Scouts of America, and Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell.

Mrs. Hoover spoke of the high purpose of the National Girl Scout organization, of the work of the founder of the game of scouting, and of the vision she held for the organization's future. The Honorable Frederick Kernochan told of the work of the Boy Scout organization in solving the leisure-time problem for boys and of the service which the Boy

Scouts were rendering various organizations—particularly the police and the Juvenile Court. Mrs. Rippin spoke of the fact that 40,032 new Girl Scout members had been enrolled in 1922 and told of their program of practical work and play. There were 15,000 women, she said, who were giving time to training these girls in Scout activities. The \$3.50 uniform, which all wore, made them feel that the world was truly democratic. Lady Baden-Powell spoke of the International Girl Guide Council, of which she was chairman, of the internationalism of the Girl Scout movement and of her hope that through this work differences of opinion might be sunk and people might be led to pull together. Sir Robert Baden-Powell congratulated the Girl Scouts for their spirit. He told of the motives involved in forming the Scout program and of the results which they hoped for. Training of character and the fundamentals of religion were especially emphasized.

The dinner was largely attended and all were enthusiastic over Scouting and the "founder of the game."

A Leader in the Recreation Movement



ROBERT A. BERNHARD
Superintendent, Bureau of Playground and Recreation, Rochester, N. Y.

Because he has headed the broad work of the Bureau of Playgrounds and Recreation since its organization in 1915.

Because he believes good recreation is a marketable commodity and sold \$170,000 worth of it to Rochester for 1922 delivery.

Using Music as a Healing Force

PART I.

BY KENNETH S. CLARK

That music has a curative power has become almost a commonplace. Learned essays have been written about it and a certain amount of more or less superficial investigation has been undertaken. Possibly the most practical effort that has been made, at least in New York City and its vicinity, to plumb the subject to its depths is that of the Committee for the Study of Music in Institutions. The relation of music to behavior in corrective institutions, its quieting effects on persons suffering from nervous and mental disorders, have been indisputably proved since the committee has been at work. The public is now in a position to know the facts concerning this investigation through the publication of two pamphlets written by the Director of the Committee, William Van de Wall. These booklets are entitled "Music in Correctional Institutions" and "Music as a Means of Mental Discipline." A limited supply of them is on hand at the office of the Committee for the Study of Music in Institutions, 135 East 15th Street, New York City.

Inasmuch as the committee works through Mr. Van de Wall as its agent, a glimpse of the latter's background and of the genesis of the work will help toward a complete understanding of it. Before the war, Mr. Van de Wall had been the harpist of the Metropolitan Opera orchestra. Enlisting in our Marine Corps he was assigned to the U. S. Marine Band. Being of a philosophic turn of mind and of a deeply spiritual nature, he utilized his residence at the National Capital to take up some theologic studies at the George Washington University. Meanwhile, he became acquainted with the Community Music movement through his work as chorus master for the Washington Opera Company. This combination of influences made him feel that he could best serve his fellow man through his music. Joining the national staff of Community Service, he began work as musical organizer in New York City. That work led him into various institutions and his investigative mind soon made him realize the public need for a more thorough knowledge of musical therapeutics.

It happened that Dr. O. F. Lewis, the late General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, as a result of his experience during the war as director of the community singing department of War Camp Community Service, had seen the infinite possibilities of music in institutions. On his initiative there was formed the above committee with Mr. Van de Wall as its director.

At the outset of his account of "Music in Corrective Institutions" Mr. Van de Wall states the theories upon which his work in four of such institutions was based, as follows:

(1) When used in such institutions, music must act as a stimulant of constructive and socializing energies in a program which makes for physical, mental and moral regeneration.

(2) The musical activities are not to be a diversional pastime for the inmates but as inducements and opportunities for these unfortunates to express their better selves along lines of aesthetic discipline and harmonious team work.

AMONG WORKHOUSE WOMEN

First of the institutional activities described are those at The Workhouse for Women of the State of New York, on Welfare Island. The entering wedge was a weekly music session as an appendix to the school course in the prison. The sessions became (a) a reward for regular school attendance and (b) an incentive to attend the school. The results were, first, that the weekly musicale developed into a regular gathering of the better behaved elements in the prison population. In fact, all non-essential work was permitted to be stopped and to be made up for later. Even crippled women stumbled in. Second, school attendance increased at once. The number grew from twelve to seventy, or a third of the population. The rougher, uncouth type of inmates were sometimes the most encouraging subjects for these musical treatments. Says Mr. Van de Wall:

"Our musical work engaged the very intense interest of many of these overcharged dynamos

of human energy and they found an enormous emotional outlet in singing. Often they brushed into the classroom, brimming over with foolish jail noises, just released from their cells, like animals stretching themselves after long inactivity behind the bars, swaying with their bodies, arms and legs in a 'never mind what becomes of me' fashion, and tossing their profuse and fantastically arranged hair with a daring energy, so much needed for better purposes than the institutional 'show-off.'

A half-hour of continuous singing, starting with a yelling of the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' gradually moderating in time and intensity to, finally, a softly hummed, 'Sleep, My Child, and Peace Attend Thee,' never failed to exhaust surplus emotional energy, grasp the upward-groping soul, and mould the ill-mannered, self-advertising noisy and obnoxious individual into a well-behaved, self-restrained and pleasingly cooperative personality."

As to his method of procedure in this institution, the director says: "I allowed these women of strong emotional make-up first of all to express themselves in conversation on whatever was most seething

within them, and then we picked out a song which voiced more or less the fundamental tone of their emotional trends. And we sang it. The consequence was always a genuine unburdening of that which burned within them.

"The musical exercises consisted primarily of group and solo singing since instrumental training would have required too much individual attention at the expense of the group. As to heartfelt singing no Metropolitan Opera chorus could measure up in intensity of emotion to the workhouse prison chorus. The dynamic power of their vocal expression seemed to be caused by energy running amuck and it was the director's task to guide that energy into constructive channels.

"The favorite selection for solo-singing of the average American prisoner, especially of the

prevalent middle and lower voices is 'A Perfect Day.' I shall never forget the rendition of this sentimental number by a fright-conjuring, rough type of woman, who sang it with the remnant of a beautiful voice, revealing a mind susceptible to expression of the most delicate feelings, of which she must have had the impress in her life. And 'Eli, Eli,' the classic Jewish dramatic religious anthem—how it was rendered (I cannot say sung because there was no voice) by a miserable, emaciated, vulgar-looking wreck of a Polish immigrant woman, pale and haggard, unkempt and untidy, hobbling on crutches. This woman threw herself so passionately into the song, and reached such imposing moments of despair and religious ecstasy, that parallel pictures of Shakespearean characters played by stars of the Rialto flashed across my memory.

"Our musical work engaged the very intense interest of many of these overcharged dynamos of human energy and they found an enormous emotional outlet in singing. Often they brushed into the classroom, brimming over with foolish jail noises, just released from their cells, like animals stretching themselves after long inactivity behind the bars, swaying with their bodies, arms and legs in a 'never mind what becomes of me' fashion, and tossing their profuse and fantastically arranged hair with a daring energy, so much needed for better purposes than the institutional 'show-off'."

"Then there was a French girl, convicted of stealing from church collection baskets, who sang 'La Reve de Manon' with the angelic sonority of the French light soprano. And again, the singing of 'La Paloma' by a Spanish girl whose morality was as slender as her figure, but who was sublime in her rhythm, and extremely decent

in her behavior toward me. She often gave us an encore after having received ovations of applause, exploding in such salvos as only prison walls ever echo, a violin solo through the medium of her nose, with such a baffling resemblance to a violin resounding from a far distance that a gramophone could not have improved upon it.

"'Old Black Joe' was a favorite, sung by the whole group, with four darkies hiding behind the piano to sing as the voices from Heaven—I hear their gentle voices calling, 'Old Black Joe.' The voices were not always gentle, but the effect was always heavenly, and the greatest joy was experienced when the angels returned to earth from behind the piano and reported about 'upstairs.'"

The director describes his method thus:

(1) Engage the more or less developed talents

for solo work; the group in its entirety for choral work.

- (2) Allow the inmates a limited latitude in selecting their own songs, constantly influencing a better choice. This insures full cooperation and general attention.
- (3) Establish order and active participation through the sense of fair play and comradeship.
- (4) Arouse interest in the songs through discussion of the text, and develop preference for songs with a sound emotional social message.
- (5) Teach at every session something new.
- (6) Be always optimistic, patient, calm and polite, but also energetic, decisive and enthusiastic.

Results achieved are summed up by him as follows:

- (1) The formation of a group of inmates gathering for a cultural and intellectual purpose, focussing their attention and efforts on objects of beauty, which make for right proportion or balance, order and morality
- (2) The coordination of more or less individualistic and eccentric subnormals into a body of voluntary team-workers for humanizing constructive purposes
- (3) The subjugation of so-called difficult characters into sociable fellow-workers.
- (4) The utilization and development of the higher instincts, desires and impulses for free harmonious discipline.
- (5) Guidance toward moral progress
- (6) Creation of direct happiness contributing toward direct group contentment and order

IN A CATHOLIC INSTITUTION

A spiritual aesthetic mission was entered upon by Mr. Van de Wall at the House of the Holy Family, in New York City, an institution caring for delinquent and incorrigible juveniles of the Roman Catholic faith. The director felt his work to be in keeping with the purposes and ideals of such an institution for he declared: "I feel my task to be a spiritual mission. I regard the recreation which I want to give as a veritable means of recreation, as an attempt to utilize those God-given powers in the children confided to the care of institutions, which, without constructive recreation, would break them down, instead of building them up. In the daily routine of life

our latent powers are only partly employed. It is in recreation that we seek consciously and unconsciously to use and live out these unused physical and psychical potentialities with which God endowed us at our birth. The exhilaration which accompanies the satisfaction of our recreational desires constitutes at the same time a temptation which if not counterbalanced by sound and serious, unselfish and humane principles, will enslave its victims and make the excitement an end in itself, a detriment to the individual."

The director found the general type of wayward girl assigned to the House of the Holy Family, to be the victim either of bad inheritance or of bad environment or of both. It struck him that a predominant number of those adolescent girls represented children of the foreign-born. Says he: "We often deal here with cases of imperfect Americanization. Old Europe and young America clash within the household and the consequence of this gigantic struggle of conflicting racial influences is often a disrupted, inharmonious home and psychopathic, neurotic, wayward child, whose mind and individuality try more or less unsuccessfully to survive the racial battle, which is duplicated and intensified in its own soul, and it is often the purest soul suffering the most. Consequently I regard this type of wayward girl as an individuality struggling for recognition and a place to develop harmoniously, craving for a socially congenial environment. She lives very intensely, and feels very strongly. She is able to love very deeply, able and willing to try very hard if approached in the right way. I find with varying mentality her disposition very encouraging. She is witty and craves for the psychic relief and help of the comical. She is above all, aesthetically very keen and responsive—and this is our meeting-ground. She has to learn to demand the same elements of beauty in behavior as we find in artistic creations. Her often precocious human experiences make her recognize and appreciate congenial treatment."

One of the director's methods in dealing with such girls has been to ignore abnormal behavior and constantly to draw upon possible good qualities. His aim was to influence therapeutically in the following ways:

- (a) By giving tasks arousing interest
- (b) By elevating mental and emotional desires and developing expression
- (c) By supplanting the individualistic by social behavior

- (d) By forging beauty, good and God into a very spring of action

AT A PROTESTANT HOME FOR GIRLS

At the Wayside Home in Valley Stream, Long Island, the director became acquainted with a school for Protestant female first offenders above the age of sixteen years. This institution was indeed the starting point of the director's work with delinquents. The program just described as having been used at the House of the Holy Family, was originally built up and tried out with certain modifications in the Wayside Home. The modifications dealt, first, with the denominational differences in the two institutions. A further differentiation was necessary on account of the two different types—in the Catholic Home, the adolescent child—in the Wayside, the matured young woman.

At this latter home, the director sought to develop a mature taste through acquaintance with a number of classical songs with dramatic and appealing content. Although part singing was practised, he laid more stress upon the unison singing of the group and upon their musically and textually understanding the songs. The group attempt often resulted in a gripping interpretation of the song. Says the director: "We sang Grieg's 'Autumn Storms,' and no full string orchestra ever gave me the sensation this unison-singing reformatory group affrighted me with in the sweeping onrush of the melody. Nor had any one of the greatest Schubert performers ever awed and overcome me with so much grief and mournful despair expressed in the last words of the 'Erl King' ballad—'Lo, in his arms the child was—dead!' as did these girls intoning that word 'dead!'"

A music appreciation course was given to develop the musical intelligence of the girls. Here, talking machine records were utilized. The record of the "Rosary" by Schumann-Heink did wonders in making the untutored girls at once grasp how to sing a song they could understand,

how to express one's deepest, best self in song, doing the self and the song the greatest justice. The group changed at once into a forty-fold Schumann-Heink.

A course in musico-social ethics provided an answer to the question raised in a sociological periodical: "What good can music accomplish for the institutional inmate and will this influence have a lasting effect?" His work at the Wayside Home convinced Mr. Van de Wall that the lasting effect of music upon the mental and moral life can only be indirect and not direct. To unravel and reorganize such a knotty personality as a reformatory inmate by simply making him listen to a tuneful air—one feels at once the impossibility of it. The wonderful power of music however, is that it may stimulate a person to feel, and think about, and act upon, a certain thing

which it is necessary and good and beautiful for him to do for himself. And that is why music is an essential in a training course designed to develop self-mastery and perseverance in the well being of the will.

The wonderful power of music, however, is that it may stimulate a person to feel and think and act upon a certain thing which it is necessary and good and beautiful for him to do for himself. And that is why music is an essential in a training course designed to develop self-mastery and perseverance in the well-being of the will.

HOW A SONG IS USED

How does this work? The director illustrates it with a song such as he used in the musico-social ethics class, "What shall we sing?" "Please, 'Believe me, if all those endearing young charms!'" "All right! Number 28 in 'Twice 55 Community Songs.'" 'A wonderful song', he comments, 'purely musical, which welled up out of the loving soul of Thomas Moore and the unknown (?) Irish composer, a song remodeled and perfected by centuries of popular use.' We sing it. It sounds with the best intention, flat, unmusical and feelingless. We don't get out of it what there is in it, seemingly. We all sense that, but we don't know why.

"Here starts the ethical teaching, I should say in the Socratic way, which creates the desire to know first, then supplies the knowledge itself. Thus we all felt that we could sing it better. How? What was lacking? Let us examine the text first. One of us is asked to read it, and we concentrate very intensively on this proposition:

"If all those endearing young charms . . .
 Were to change by tomorrow
 Thou wouldst still be adored"

"A new message this, indeed, for butterfly sweethearts, dance-hall girls, prostitutes, who paint themselves in order to remain 'in demand!' To be desired as a personality of mind and soul and not only physically! Some skeptics ridicule the possibility of it. They sarcastically profess to know better, to be 'wise guys,' but others protest vehemently. And a lively, passionate debate follows, left to itself by the class-leader, though guided in the right directions. For the principal points must come from the class and a final group statement defining the contents of the song to be agreed upon. In this case it developed to be: 'Lasting Love'!

"And again we sing. And the textual interpretation is transformed suddenly, imbued with emotion and intent. The singing is now the expression of the many 'selves' living themselves the experience of the eternal lovers of the song.

"Then we repeat the song phrase by phrase, and take a gramophone record of it as sung by a great artist, to listen to and imitate for the style. We always find it worth while to analyze and follow his vocal technique, but sometimes, we are disillusioned by his artificial interpretation. It is a hard thing to 'put over' a sham interpretation on prisoners! They are with their backs against the wall and have nothing to lose in displaying disfavor with what they think others this time are wrong or not sincere about.

"What happens psychologically? A new complex is created, interknitting and organizing a whole system of beautiful, good, healthy and moral sentiments and thoughts in the realm of the physical sublimation of the sex-instinct, a complex with strong potentialities for resisting and suppressing the atavistic beast within us and liberating our sacred and heroic self. And the mere intonation of the tune will suffice to enchain all these divine and inspiring emotions, thoughts and energies necessary for holding us steadfast in our struggle for a sane and social and successful life.

"That is what a mere song can do, if its potentialities are recognized and utilized."

A class leader must be an ethical mentor. Because of the happiness created by music, the one who produces it or causes its production enjoys a valuable popularity, in other words, the human soul turns like the sunflower toward the spot from which comes the light, then it extends its faith

over an entire personality. "The music teacher brings us pleasurable music," is the argument of many inclined to follow the line of least resistance; "he will certainly have more good things in store—he means well by us!"

Thinking exercises were utilized by Mr. Van de Wall because he found the reformatory inmate just as eager to think clearly as to feel intensely. "Taking the pictorial and dramatic settings of the songs as starting points, we philosophized about all the associations possible to be extracted from the class, taking one inmate after the other as debating opponent, whether the mental age was five or twelve, meeting them all on their own ground, then trying to increase their vision, their scope, their concrete supply of useful ideas. These moments of philosophic speculation were called by the girls 'thinking hours,' and were asked for repeatedly even by those least expected to be interested and they yielded two results: They supplied the inmates with new ideas, new ways of thinking and power habit, and with material for due reaction before taking action; and the class-leader with new knowledge about the inmates, new interest, new visions for the work."

WORK AT THE STATE REFORMATORY

A new problem was presented to Mr. Van de Wall at the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, New York. That problem was how to serve the institution housing many scattered groups within a weekly visit lasting less than one day. The director found the Bedford Girl to be the most problematic. She was far from what one would call a person of meek disposition. As a group, the girls showed a tendency to over-compensate for absent qualities by boldly showing off what individually they feared to exhibit.

The girls had to learn self-restraint and group behavior. "I am happy to say," relates Mr. Van de Wall, "that our music exercises, with rare and single exception, subdued, harmonized, socialized and inspired not only our worst psychopaths and feeble-minded and insane delinquents, but even the drug addicts; and our community singing now brings the entire population together in the Chapel without serious incidents, the girls singing for about one hour, with great enthusiasm and good order, from a screen which shows the song texts projected by a lantern, about fifteen or twenty songs at a session. We have so far built up a repertoire of about fifty songs.

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Music and Citizenship

By

BENJAMIN F. PEARSON

President Civic Music and Art Association of
Los Angeles, California

The wealth of a nation is character; character is the product of educational and social influence. The greatest element in the disintegration of society at the present day is class prejudice; a medium of contact must be found which carries with it no taint of propaganda. The "masses," so-called, are suspicious of every effort of the "classes" to bridge the chasm. Music is impersonal, and affords opportunity to the individual to render a spiritual service. Civilization will be safe only when the individual realizes his moral obligation, and puts it into practice. Music brings to the world a message from the consecrated dead of all nations, obliterating the barriers of race, color, creed, and tongue. Music, dedicated to the happiness of all the people, must, of necessity, prove to be one of the greatest instruments in eradicating class consciousness, which is one of the greatest menaces to progress and civilization.

This year's Music Week, sponsored by the Playground Department of the City of Los Angeles in cooperation with the various civic, musical, religious and social organizations of the city, awakened "the musical consciousness" of practically the entire community.

The Music Week parade, with its sixty-nine floats, its sixteen bands and one hundred and thirty-six decorated automobiles, the wide participation of the foreign-born musical groups of

the community in various programs, the great community "sing" at the Hollywood Bowl with an audience of over ten thousand, singing together, the band concerts in eight of the city parks participated in by sixteen hundred musicians, six hundred of them professionals, and heard by over sixty thousand people, and the fifteen hundred or more musical events of various kinds which took place during the week—all these signify in the very best manner a real, cooperative, democratic, community music movement "by and for all the people."

Best of all, Los Angeles' Music Week this year is to have permanent values. Following Music Week there was organized a Civic Music

and Art Association for Los Angeles, embracing in its organization plan representatives of every important community group interested not alone in the promotion of music as an art, but in the building up of a better citizenship through the medium of music.

Some of the objectives of this democratic musical organization are to be found in its statement of purposes as follows:

"Through the medium of music to promote the highest ideals of citizenship

"To preserve the integrity of the Constitution of the United States

"To command at all times a proper respect for the Flag of our Country

"To assist in the proper observance of national anniversaries such as Independence Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Washington's Birthday, and Lincoln's birthday

"To foster the closest possible community relationship between all classes of society both native and foreign-born

"To promote music in Southern California from a community standpoint. This means the recognition of music as a social as well as cultural force in the community life"

The Association also has for one of its purposes the erection of a much-needed Civic Auditorium in Los Angeles, suitable for the largest and best types of concerts and other public entertainments which will be for the use of all the people. It is expected to attain this project within the next year through the medium of a bond issue. The Association in the meantime will use every effort to crystallize public sentiment toward this end.

Junior Glee Clubs

Thoughtful musical educators grieve at the wastage in choral material that ensues following the graduation of our young people from high schools. These are the conditions: The young girls and boys receive good choral training in the high school and they approach their graduation with a climax of interest in choral music. After their contacts with the school music are severed they find themselves in a period where they are too old for school music and not old enough for the adult musical organizations. If something is not done at this time to keep them tied to choral work their interest is liable never to be renewed again. Nothing is done in most cases to stop this waste of talent despite the fact that many choruses keep complaining that they are languishing because the young people have no interest in choral work. There is a call, therefore, for every adult chorus or other musical organization to see to it that the young people of

the community find such a choral outlet at the crucial time. It is to be provided in the form of the junior glee club.

Particularly among the high school boys does the period after graduation mark a turning point in a boy's choral development. The boy voice at that time is not mature enough to find its place in the adult male chorus. Among the girl graduates this is less true since the woman's voice does not undergo the transformations peculiar to the male voice. There are matters of congeniality, however, that may not fit the girl graduate for membership in an adult chorus. The junior glee club, whether of boys or of girls, therefore, solves the problem of conserving these vocal talents.

It is, therefore, suggested that Community Service or other similar groups initiate the organization of glee clubs for both the young men and the young women of the community, these organizations to comprise especially young people who have graduated from or who have left high school and have been interested in glee club work during their school period. It is further suggested that possibly one of the men's luncheon clubs of the city and one of the women's clubs might each sponsor organizations of that character, providing a director, an accompanist, choral music and a place for rehearsal. In that case the music committee of Community Service could do the necessary organization work leading up to the adoption of the junior club by the senior organization.

A pioneer example of junior glee club sponsorship is that afforded by the Amphion Society, long a prominent male chorus in Seattle, Washington. This club regards as its most constructive work in years the formation of the Junior Amphion Society. Just how it came to be formed and the manner of its organization have thus been described by the president of the parent society, Alexander Myers: "Our voice committee had to decline a number of excellent voices of boys who had graduated from our High School Glee Club and yet were too immature to take into the Amphion Society. Our throat specialist (a member of our Society) stated that a man's voice did not mature until he is twenty-five years of age except in exceptional cases. It was therefore suggested by Mr. Arville Belstad, our assistant director, that we start a boys' club. I took the matter up with our Executive Committee who recommended to the Society at its annual meeting

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An Ideal Playground

By

MRS. JOHN CLAPPERTON KERR

President League for the Protection of Riverside
Park, New York City

Has anyone ever seen a playground so perfect that there was nothing left to suggest as an improvement? Such a playground I found at Antofagasta, Chile.

Antofagasta lies in the nitrate section of Chile beside the sea with the high, bare wall of the Maritime Corderilla rising precipitously in the background, making the scene appear, in that vivid light, as a painting in which the artist has failed to portray "perspective."

From the shore one cannot see inland to the snow peaks which provide the wonderful drinking

flowers, and along the ocean is being developed a promenade which, in a short time, will be as lovely as Antofagasta's parks. At present, good concrete benches are plentiful, and all are shaded by palms or occasional trellised arches. The main drive follows this for several miles out country to the attractive club, and for some distance leading from the city are parked squares or blocks dividing the driveway.

The foliage is most luxuriant, the squares are beautifully kept, and there are great quantities of brilliant colored flowers. It is in one of these squares that the ideal playground is found. The edge is given over to trees and flowers and benches in the shade, but within the enclosure is every conceivable sort of play apparatus.

Antofagasta has 61,000 inhabitants, and there are very many children to utilize this space, but no paper nor rubbish disfigures either the streets, park or this wonderful playground.

One regrets that the spirit of advertising has invaded this part of the world to a disfiguring



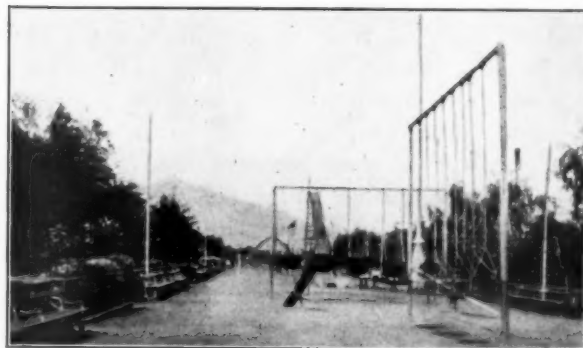
The country club which furnishes social recreation for the desert town of Antofagasta, Chile.

water—Antofagasta's great blessing—a blessing no one can appreciate until he has lived or traveled through desert countries. This water, brought at such a distance, has made possible all that is beautiful in this desert city—for this is one of the most arid regions on the face of the globe.

No rain has fallen for over thirty years. Every day, year after year, there is the unrelenting heat of a tropical sun, never shaded even by the most filmy cloud. But at night the air is chilled by the proximity of the unseen snow-covered mountains and the cold Humbolt current flowing from the Antarctic Ocean.

It is difficult to give a picture of this bright, clean, smiling, little town. The cobbled streets are so narrow in places that the houses give some shade, but the streets are all clean and well swept—a characteristic of South American cities.

The Central Plaza is charming with palms and



How Antofagasta Equips Its Playgrounds.

degree. Great advertisements of salable commodities are cut in giant letters on the great, bare, brown mountain, where only nature can erase them. Only the great sign which for so long has spoiled one of the most beautiful views of our Hudson River, seems an equal desecration. I recall no similar example in South America of sacrificing beauty to commercial instinct, for the appreciation of beauty is as fundamental to the South American as is his intense civic pride.

The Motorized Playground

By HENRY S. CURTIS, PH.D.

It was in the summer of 1918 when I had charge of the athletics in and around the camp at Blois, France, that I became convinced of the recreative possibilities of the motor truck. The men at our camp had, for the most part, been gassed or wounded or were sick. They were in no condition to take part in strenuous athletics. My job was mainly the discovery of means that would take them into the open air without requiring severe exercise. The result was a series of excursions of different kinds. We took two parties a day through the beautiful chateau of Blois. We had a walking trip nearly every afternoon into the environs of the city on which we often had two or three hundred men, I ran special trolley trips each week to the Chateaux of Amboise, Cheaumont and Chambord, and I had a special trip by train once or twice a week to Orleans. The most satisfactory of all our excursions were, however, the trips by motor truck.

The army gave me the use of three motor trucks for the purpose. We equipped these with benches from the Y. M. C. A. hut so that thirty-five men might be comfortably carried in each truck. We made about two trips a week to many different places. We carried one or two milk cans of coffee, a great hamper or hampers of sandwiches, canned beans, salmon and similar supplies. Our trip usually took us to the grounds of some outlying chateau or to one of the national forests where in some secluded spot we could build a fire, warm our coffee, play a few games, go swimming or visit the chateau. We spent the day outdoors, getting back about supper time. On the whole, the trips were satisfactory and much enjoyed by the men. Since that time I have advocated that a motor truck or bus should be a part of every recreation system.

The American people have been in the past the one people in the world who do not walk. In Germany one all day walking trip every month is a part of the school program, while walking trips of a week to a month are not infrequent. Much the same is true of Austria, Scandinavia and Denmark or was before the war. In this country we do not have the long centuries of recorded history behind us. We have not accumulated castles, battle fields and historic and

literary associations to the same extent. Our cities are farther apart. We do not have so many picturesque local customs and traditions. We have no national walking clubs. It is only natural that we should not have had the same enthusiasm for walking that is found abroad. Yet practically all the physical exercise of the animal world lies in locomotion. When man assumed the upright form he released his front legs for other movements than locomotion. The movement of these fore legs of ours now represent all our higher skill and coordinations, but they have little significance as exercise. Less than ten per cent of our muscle mass is on them or connected with them. At least ninety-five per cent of all the energy most of us exert is nothing but walking. We raise our weight by the arms in chinning a bar or climbing a rope and think ourselves strong if we can do it ten or a dozen times, but we must lift the same weight at every step all day long and we think nothing of it. A little girl of eight or ten will jump a rope from a hundred to two hundred times and not merely lift her weight each time but lift it with great rapidity and velocity, a much more difficult thing. Most of us who are tired at night are tired because we have never learned to walk or developed the muscles for it. Walking is the fundamental motion in physical exercise from the animal world up. It is the one form that we keep up until we totter into our graves. We may do so with unabated vigor until seventy as Weston has shown us. The system that does not provide for walking is leaving Hamlet out of the play.

We are getting a new interest in walking through the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, playgrounds, Y. M. C. A. and other agencies. But the great obstacle to the short half-day walks such as are most popular with us is that it usually takes a four or five mile trip to get out of the city. These four or five miles are usually pavement, hard on the feet and hard on the muscles, and of little interest. Often the street car does not go in the direction in which we wish to go. If we can take the hikers to the edge of town by motor bus and let them walk from there and meet them there again at night, it will greatly increase the attendance.

The summer camp is becoming more popular every summer. The private camp is expensive, the municipal or playground camp is not much more expensive than living at home. Every child ought to get out of the city for two weeks to two months every summer. They might do most of the work and perhaps raise most of the vegetables consumed at these camps as they become permanent, and so reduce the expense to a minimum. But again the great trouble with the camp is its difficulty of access. It should be secluded from the railroad station or car line. During the first years the children were taken to the playground camp of Los Angeles, seventy-five miles away by motor bus. It is the easiest way everywhere if the distances are not too great.

The picnic or excursion should be a feature in every recreation system. It is always possible, if there is a truck or bus to take out the crowd. One truck can transport two hundred children to a picnic ground five miles away in four trips and at just about the times they naturally want to go, for some will be at the playground at eight, others at half past, others at nine, and others at nine thirty or ten. It would be well to give every playground such a day once a week. One truck could provide such entertainment for six playgrounds. The expense of transporting two hundred children ten miles would not be more than ten cents apiece and should not be more than five if the janitor or one of the play directors drove the truck. Such a wagon solves the problem of transporting the children to the lesser meets or tournaments where only two playgrounds are competing, and to the old swimming hole.

On certain occasions much longer trips might well be made. In the summer of 1921 the Boy Scouts of Logan, Utah, fitted out a Ford truck like a sight-seeing auto by building up a bank of seats. They stored provisions and bedding beneath the high seats. They made a trip of two weeks through Yellowstone National Park with thirty-five boys, covering something over a thousand miles. The entire expense for meals, gas, oil and repairs was less than a dollar apiece per day.

Can a recreation system or a city afford such a system of motor recreation? Of course it can. The parents are taking the children constantly on much more expensive trips in private autos. The expense is largely decreased by having a load. Children do not weigh much. Before the

war many of the bus lines in California were carrying adults for a cent a mile with a reduced fare for a round trip. We have no reason to think they were doing it entirely for their health. The playground wagon can carry passengers much cheaper than the regular bus. It will get all its passengers at one place and unload them at one place, so that it will not need to stop constantly to take up or let off passengers. This probably represents the loss of about half the power by the ordinary bus, as well as a great strain on the mechanism. The bus weighs several times as much as the passengers. It costs nearly as much to run empty, as it does with a load. The playground bus which carries free will always be loaded. Another expense of the regular interurban is the chauffeur. In many cases a janitor, care taker, or play director might drive the recreation bus. In this way it might be possible to bring the expense down to ten dollars a day per machine or a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars per summer, an almost negligible amount in any good sized system.

If regular school busses of large size are purchased, the initial cost will be from \$2,000 to \$2,500. This expense may block the enterprise at the door step. Such cars, however, are needed constantly by every school system. How can any class study geography effectively without going to see lakes, rivers, hills, forests? Such a school wagon could be used continuously by the school system. Many of the smaller towns now have consolidated schools to which the children are transported by school wagons. These wagons are all subsidized by the state and largely paid for out of state school money. The country needs them during the school year, the city during the summer. Why not reverse the tide in the summer and use them then to take city children into the country?



Motor Efficiency Study

BY R. K. ATKINSON

Department of Recreation, Russell Sage
Foundation

For some time there has been a recognition on the part of leaders in physical education and recreation that we have very little usable data for the establishment of athletic and physical ability tests and standards upon an accurate fact basis.

In the fall of 1921 Dr. A. P. Way, of the New York City Department of Physical Education, sent a questionnaire to one hundred selected high schools throughout the country, and the responses which he received were used as a basis for a report to the Athletic Research Society in December of that year. Dr. Way's study showed that there is no accepted standard for measurement which is more than approximately correct, and that there is a strong demand for such accurate tests on the part of physical educators. This matter was discussed later at a meeting of the Physical Training section of the New York Society for the Experimental Study of Education, and as a result a study was undertaken in the high schools of Greater New York.

During the spring of 1922 about 8000 individual records were secured from the boys, and during the past six months records have been collected by the physical educators in the girls' high schools who expect to have about 15,000 individual records. The events chosen were those which after long discussion seemed to the people who are in actual administrative control of physical activities in the high schools to be best adapted to their equipment, and to furnish variety and interest to their program.

The work of tabulating and using these records has been undertaken by the Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation, and at the recent convention of the American Physical Education Association the first report upon this work was made. The studies are being carried on in close cooperation with the Statistical Division of the Sage Foundation, and a beginning is being made in the accumulation of a large mass of athletic records, which may be readily used at any time. In order to secure this use of these records they are being punched upon cards

which will be handled by the electrical tabulating machines, such as are used so generally in large industrial establishments today. A copy of this card is reproduced because of the significance of this new method of making readily available accurate conclusions in a very short time.

This card represents the performance of one individual in five events, together with his age, height, weight and racial data, his grade in school and the code number of the school which he attends. These cards are handled by the sorting machine at the rate of 300 per minute, and by the counting and tabulating machines at the rate of 150 per minute, so that after the data has been punched upon cards results can be had in hours which would require weeks by the use of pencil and paper, and after the cards have been used they may be filed away as permanent records and used again for some other study.

As a result of the study which was made with the 8000 cards which have already been collected, the following average performances have been discovered: (See page 267)

This study, however, is a mere sounding for the purpose of securing greater interest and the largest possible amount of cooperation in this study. The number of cards now on hand does not permit of the accurate conclusions, which can be reached when three or four times as many cards are available, giving records in the same events.

It is expected that this sort of study will be continued with other events and that possibly a large amount of data which is now filed away may be used in securing very valuable results by transferring it to the punch cards. For example, there are now available in the Division of Physical Education of the New York State Department of Education, several hundred thousand individual records in the recent state wide physical efficiency competition. No doubt this could be duplicated many times in various parts of the country.

The recently revised Badge Tests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America which are being promoted on a state-wide basis in several states of the middle west, offer the possi-

AGE STUDY

		Average Performances					
		Baseball Throw Hits	50 Yard Dash Seconds	Potato Race Seconds	Hop, Step, Jump Feet	No Climb %	Rope Climb Under 16' % Time Seconds
All 14-17 yr. boys (5952) of all hgt. and wgt.		1.19	7.139	19.705	18.66	28	08 8.5
14 year—(1320)		1.12....	7.470....	20.328....	17.70....	30....	18.... 9.8
Average	(927)	1.15	7.231	20.201	17.96	29	18 9.6
Under "	(169)	1.15	7.524	20.608	17.21	22	17 10.7
Above "	(224)	1.02	8.423	20.643	17.00	36	20 10.2
15 year—(2018)		1.16....	7.461....	19.890....	18.75....	26....	13.... 8.8
Average	(1438)	1.21	7.419	19.789	18.86	24	11 8.7
Under "	(341)	1.07	7.435	20.004	18.24	28	15 9.1
Above "	(239)	1.03	7.757	20.339	18.85	39	18 8.7
16 year—(1560)		1.21....	7.043....	19.367....	19.66....	27....	08.... 7.9
Average	(1099)	1.23....	7.034	19.255	19.74	26	07 7.9
Under "	(227)	1.19	7.216	19.779	19.17	30	09 8.3
Above "	(234)	1.20	7.189	19.497	19.34	29	11 8.1
17 year—(1054)		1.31....	6.870....	19.049....	19.80....	28....	04.... 7.2
Average	(784)	1.30	6.814	18.988	19.98	27	03 7.1
Under "	(104)	1.30	7.079	19.418	19.59	26	05 8.1
Above "	(166)	1.38	7.009	19.052	19.10	35	05 7.5

HEIGHT STUDY

		Average Performances					
		Baseball Throw Hits	50 Yard Dash Seconds	Potato Race Seconds	Hop, Step, Jump Feet	No Climb %	Rope Climb Under 16' % Time Seconds
14-17 yrs.—all weights All 61"-68" boys (4462)		1.212	7.139	19.656	19.053	27	10 9.043
61"-62" (879)		1.091....	7.197 ...	19.991....	18.119....	23....	13.... 10.232
Average (100-113 lbs.)	(418)	1.126	7.162	19.724	18.124	25	13 10.897
Under 100 lbs.	(253)	1.037	7.272	20.127	17.868	21	15 10.087
Above 113 lbs.	(208)	1.083	7.184	20.062	18.411	24	12 9.010
63"-64" (1247)		1.228....	7.044 ...	19.723....	18.870....	25....	11.... 9.043
Average (108-122 lbs.)	(614)	1.252	7.027	19.154	19.001	25	11 8.974
Under 108 lbs.	(321)	1.256	7.131	19.872	18.616	26	13 9.674
Above 122 lbs.	(312)	1.150	6.986	19.628	18.875	26	10 8.546
65"-66" (1303)		1.267....	7.162 ...	19.574....	19.412....	29....	9.... 8.571
Average (116-133 lbs.)	(717)	1.331	7.197	19.614	19.636	28	9 8.389
Under 116 lbs.	(259)	1.060	7.264	19.843	18.748	31	13 9.087
Above 133 lbs.	(327)	1.289	7.001	19.396	19.426	31	8 8.602
67"-68" (1033)		1.229	7.181 ...	19.498....	19.620....	29....	8.... 8.597
Average (124-143 lbs.)	(572)	1.311	7.259	19.242	19.919	27	7 8.443
Under 124 lbs.	(220)	1.122	7.219	20.019	19.047	28	8 8.883
Above 143 lbs.	(241)	1.132	6.971	19.639	19.481	33	12 8.800

bility of some very significant studies. Those who assisted in the revision of these tests last year were greatly impressed by the lack of absolutely accurate data in order to determine proper standards, and the revisions which were made in the forms for reporting the tests were planned to provide a guide for future revisions. In the tests which are being given directly by representatives of the P. R. A. A. individual records are being kept, so there is a possibility here for a very significant and accurate study.

There has long been a need for some central depository for information of this kind and for a plan of recording such data which would render it readily available for statistical work. It is said by those who have made a study of this new plan that a beginning has been made in the solution of this problem by this undertaking of the Department of Recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation.

WEIGHT STUDY

	Average Performances						
	Baseball Throw Hits	50 Yard Dash Seconds	Potato Race Seconds	Hop, Step, Jump Feet	No Climb %	Rope Climb Under 16' %	Time Seconds
(4118) All 90-149 lb. boys (14-17 yrs. 61"-68")	1.221	7.263	19.625	19.54	26	10	9.015
90-105 (739)	1.168	7.811	20.161	18.265	28	13	9.827
106-119 (1270)	1.171	7.200	19.618	18.954	25	11	9.547
120-135 (1554)	1.283	7.149	19.445	19.558	25	10	8.436
136-149 (555)	1.233	6.986	19.409	19.694	28	7	8.459

City-Wide Baseball

BY RICHARD J. SCHMOYER

Supervisor of Recreation, Allentown, Pa.

In the summer of 1922, Allentown has 48 regularly organized community amateur baseball teams. There are 4 leagues with 16 teams in the chartered Athletic Club League which is subdivided into 4 sections; 12 teams in the Sunday School League; 10 teams in an Industrial League, and 10 teams in a Junior League. These leagues are not part of the playground competitive activities but care only for men over 18 years of age. The plan of Competitive Athletics for the playgrounds, on the other hand, allows boys and girls up to the age of 16 to participate.

In the administration of these community baseball leagues, many problems and difficulties arise but we have found it very satisfactory to turn these problems over to an Arbitration Board composed of our President, Judge and Associate Judge of Lehigh County, the District Attorney, and two civilians—baseball "fans"—who are thoroughly acquainted with every phase of baseball. The Supervisor of Recreation is the Secretary of this Board but under no condition does he vote though he has a voice in the proceedings. The decisions of the Board are final and irrevocable and it is significant that the leagues respect the decisions. We believe that a large part of the success of the leagues is due to this Board.

Another factor in the success of our baseball is the fact that it is universally sponsored and advocated by a Central Recreation Council, a voluntary body which serves as a clearing house for recreational matters. The Council is composed of three representatives from our 25 chartered athletic associations, from the Catholic Churches, the Federation of Churches, the Y.

M. C. A., The Industrial Athletic Council, the Chamber of Commerce, from such Civic Clubs as, Quota, Lions, Square, Women's Clubs, Kiwanis and Rotary, from the School Board, the City Council and the County Commissioners. The Recreation Council has done untold good in advocating and standing back of certain activities. One of the Committees of the Council is a Baseball Committee and it is due to this untiring work that so much was accomplished. Such a volunteer Council as Allentown has can do invaluable work if it has the right start.

Every league has its own contracts and releases for players, its own constitutions and functions as a separate organization. We feel that as soon as the league is properly organized and officered, the supervisor of recreation should step behind the scenes and stay there unless an exigency demands his presence. There is no better way of making a success of such leagues than by having the men realize the responsibility they have to face. It is the responsibility of the supervisor of recreation to see that the right men are selected to head the various leagues. Every league handles its own finances and keeps its records and the minutes of its meetings. At the end of the season the money collected is distributed to the various teams in the league. The records and minutes are filed in the office of the supervisor of recreation. It is very important to keep the records conveniently filed for future reference.

We had at least a thousand men in our leagues and collected five thousand dollars by "lifting the hat" during the season. We had all kinds of games—good, bad, and indifferent. We were not so much concerned with the quality of the games as with the quantity, for our purpose was to make it possible for many men to participate. We believe that the substitution of playground ball for national baseball would offer facilities and opportunities for more men.

"Those Who Work Can Play" and "Those Who Play Can Work"

By

ARTHUR LELAND, Playground Architect
Superintendent of Recreation, Newport, Rhode
Island

We have found in Newport that playgrounds cannot live by play alone. Here, in the city by the sea, the rift between work and play is very wide. People come to Newport to play, not to work, and with such examples of glorified leisure on every hand, it is particularly difficult to glorify work in the eyes of the growing generation of Newport. It is not at all strange under the rather abnormal conditions which exist in Newport that some of the hard headed citizens of the city should feel that children should be taught to work as well as play. The Recreation Commission has, therefore, been trying to impress upon the city the fact that there are types of play which can be made the best method of teaching children to work, and that the desire to play ought to develop ingenuity and can be directed to inculcate habits of industry leading to good citizenship.

In the playgrounds of Newport we have the boys and girls make some of the materials with which they play, the simplest being wooden blocks about the size of bricks. To make these, we buy planed 2x4's from the mill. The very small children from three to five saw them out in a miter box, the older ones mark them and saw free hand. We also encourage them to make baseball bats, everyone in the playground from the smallest to the oldest assisting in this community enterprise. It is interesting to note that after they have manufactured such a bat they refuse to play with a store bat.

We did not feel, however, that construction play on the playgrounds was meeting the need, and we cast about for other channels through which the children might learn the value of work. The first project was a caterpillar crusade which enabled the children to give real service to their city. Labor and supplies were scarce. No power sprayers were available, and the city's trees were threatened by destruction from gypsy and tussock moths. A caterpillar crusade, caterpillar picnics, and field days were organized, and 118,-

000,000 caterpillars were destroyed. The city's trees were saved. Through the publicity incident to the crusade, a high pressure sprayer was purchased, and all the trees in the city are now sprayed at a cost of fifty cents each instead of twenty-five dollars or more. The Mayor of Newport has made the statement that the work done by the children would have cost the city \$8,000.

This work was accomplished because of an emergency situation, and children cannot be expected to do the work of city employees. There is, however, much to be said in favor of a child's learning habits of thrift through earning money in a way which will not be harmful and under a plan which will insure the wise expenditure of the money.

In Newport we think we have devised a plan which will do away with the dangers involved in permitting children to earn money. The construction, equipment, and maintenance of a park or playground requires an immense amount of labor of many different kinds, much of which can be done by children. We have demonstrated that children like to do this work and to earn money through their labor. We planned a ticket which serves as currency, paying for the work as much as it would cost to have had it done by a man. Through a plan worked out with local dealers in athletic goods and musical instruments, the children, on presentation of the tickets, are able to secure the supplies they wish. As the Commission itself provides very few athletic supplies, furnishing, instead, materials for making them, this plan makes it possible for the children to secure the equipment through their own efforts. The tickets are often saved for some time in order to secure a certain amount and as it is looked at many times a day, the motto "Those who work can play," makes a tremendous impression, we find, on the adolescent mind.

The tickets are given out to the director of each playground with the following instruction:

1. These tickets are numbered and charged to you. You will be held responsible for loss. They are equal to money when stamped and punched, when used for the purchase of athletic supplies or musical instruments.

2. Tickets as received by you are stamped with the name of your playground and are to be punched by you when given out to the workers.

3. No ticket will be redeemed unless stamp marks and punch marks correspond.

4. It is suggested that a boy or girl 8 to 10 years of age might be worth from five to ten cents an hour; from 10 to 14, from ten to twenty cents an hour; from 15 to 17, twenty to twenty-five cents an hour; over 17, thirty to forty cents an hour, according to ability and application.

5. You are to keep a record of the distribution of tickets and send it to the Recreation Office with your requisition for new tickets. This record is to show name of child working, age, rate per hour, hours of work, kind of work done, serial number of tickets given, total.

6. The director is to see that the department gets its money's worth for tickets issued, that there is no loafing on the job, and must be able to explain to the superintendent of recreation what has been done for tickets given out.

7. Set an example of industry to your children by working with them.

8. Punch tickets just before they are given out.

9. Be sure and keep your tickets and your punch in different places.

10. Children should be paid as soon as they complete their work period.

11. Tickets may be redeemed for goods to be charged to the Recreation Commission or Community Center Association, at any sporting goods or music store, or will be exchanged at Recreation Headquarters for any supplies which may be in the hands of the department.

A letter incorporating the following information is sent to the Sporting Goods and Music Stores of the city and also published in the public press.

The Recreation Commission of the City and the Community Center Association are increasing the active healthful, educational, recreational opportunities of the children by providing means whereby they may earn money for athletic supplies and musical instruments. We feel that the children will appreciate these things more if they

work for them, and at the same time, they may be taught some valuable lessons in the proper relation of work to play, "Those who work can play," and "Those who play can work." You will find enclosed sample tickets which are given to the children for work performed. These will be redeemed when exchanged for athletic supplies or musical instruments. Please keep this letter for reference and observe carefully the following rules for redemption of tickets:

1. Tickets must be stamped on the back with the name of a playground, park, or Community Center.

2. Each ticket must be punched with the punch which corresponds with the stamp of that ground, the samples enclosed showing which punch mark goes with each playground.

3. Tickets presented by children must be tied up by you in separate packages for each child with the name of the child on each package, so that we can check them up with the bill.

4. When billing goods for redemption of tickets, enter on the bill the name of the child presenting the ticket and an itemized list of the goods supplied the child and prices charged.

5. Under no conditions are tickets to be redeemed by you for cash or for any other goods than athletic supplies and musical instruments.

6. Goods stamped Community Center should be charged to that organization and bills sent to Arthur Leland, Secretary of the Community Center Association, with tickets. Bills with all other tickets should be charged to the Recreation Commission and sent to that organization.

The plan has proved to be a great success, and it is being found necessary to train in workers constantly, as our graduates, when they become old enough, soon secure regular jobs. Children have been used in Newport in nearly everything connected with the building and operation of playgrounds. They have spread many hundreds of cubic yards of dirt; they have taken care of the baseball diamonds, marking out the diamonds for courts; they have cut and raked grass and stones and leaves and have made minor repairs. The Community Center Association is now about to organize some manufacturing clubs in which the children will make toys, blocks, baskets, and other articles which may be sold.

NOTE: The Work and Play Ticket is copyrighted, but Mr. Leland will be glad to give permission for anyone to use it on condition that a record of the results of its use be submitted.

Picnics in Cleveland

By
HAROLD O. BERG

Director of the Cleveland Recreation Council

Many picnics are failures because so often no definite programs for the day's activities have been outlined, or the program arranged is lacking interest. With the no program at all, the day is spent largely by the adults in sitting around chatting, or watching some improvised games initiated by the children. If a program has been arranged, it generally consists of old, worn-out events, such as a 50 yard dash for fat men or women, or such highly cultural performances as pie eating contests. Often to interest participants, it is necessary to donate valuable prizes, and as a result finances become a paramount issue in planning for the picnic. This causes many organizations such as industries to hesitate to hold picnics.

To help meet the need, the Recreation Council of Cleveland offered to assist any organization or institution desiring it in the planning of game and athletic programs for its picnics.

Letters were sent to all churches and civic and social organizations and, through the Chamber of Commerce, to industrial and commercial institutions. An unexpected plea for help from neighboring cities was the result of newspaper publicity given the offer.

The assistance given included the service of a play on the playgrounds was meeting the need, might desire, and the use of a play kit owned by the Council. A list of suitable games and other events was submitted to the group, the equipment offered through the kit being the determining factor in the selection. Prizes of only a nominal cost were suggested.

A list of the game material in the playing kit and the games suggested follows. It will be noted that many of the old time features such as the fat man's race were retained because it was found that the program committees for picnics, though willing to accept the new activities suggested, were not willing, as yet, to eliminate the events featured in years gone by.

KIT

2 Basket Balls	1' x 2" x 4"
1 Volley Ball	8 Horseshoes
1 " " Net	4 Horseshoes Pitching Stakes
1 Dozen Bean Bags	12 Cubes 2" x 2"
2 Playground Balls—14 inch	6 Burlap Bags
2 Bats	4 Pans—12 inches in diameter
6 Indian Clubs or pieces of wood	

GROUP GAMES

All Up Relay	Subway
Bat Ball	Spanish Tag
Bag Pile Race	Ten Trips
Babyin Hole	Three Deep
Bean Bag Relay	Tug of War
Dodge Ball	Volley Ball
Horseshoe Pitching	Last Couple Out
Jolly Old Miller	One Out
Over and Under Relay	Pom Pom Pullaway
Pass and Toss Relay	Pass Ball

ATHLETICS

Basket Ball Throw (various throws)	Obstacle Race
Baseball Throw (left and right hand)	Potato Race
Back to Back Race	Wheelbarrow Race
Crab Race	Peanut Spoon
Foot Races—(Children)	Racing on Papers
(Men)	Sack Rolling Race
(Women)	Squat Position Race
(Overweight, etc.)	Single Relay
Glass Full of Water	Sack Race
	Three Legged Race
	Two in One
	Wand Race

STUNTS

Blind Man's Buff	Driving Nail Contest
Blowing Up Balloons	Fly Family (Butter, Fire, Dragon, Let'er)
Boxing Blindfolded	Walking Tape with Opera Glasses
Balance Wrestle	
Clothes Pin Race	

Harlequin Wrestle	Potato Paring Contest
Hottentot Tackle	Rolling Eggs, Tires,
Indian Wrestle	Rooster Fight
Kiddie Car Race and	The Dizzy Circle
Polo	Wand Twist
Marshmallow Feed	Winding String
One Leg Tug of War	

GAMES FOR INACTIVE GROUPS

Beast, Bird or Fish	Community Sneeze
John Brown's Baby	Siamese Yell
Story of Harry	Word Stretching

The demand for help was so great that the Recreation Council, even with the assistance of the Y. M. C. A. was almost unable to meet it. That this picnic idea filled a much needed want was very definitely brought home to the Council in the many expressions of appreciation verbally, by letter and institutional magazine write-ups it received.

The Recreation Council is financed by the Cleveland Community Fund, hence is a sort of semi-public agency. Many of those enjoying the picnic activities made possible through the suggestions and material help given by the Council were moved to a deeper appreciation of the value of the Community Fund and the activities it supports. Though all citizens of Greater Cleveland donate to the Fund primarily for service and relief work among their less fortunate brothers and sisters, a little recognition of their own possible needs for guidance and assistance

in their recreational program for a day's outing was more than welcomed and deeply appreciated. The Council was thus brought into closer contact with those who make its existence possible.

Health Scholarships

The American Child Health Association, formerly the American Child Hygiene Association and the Child Health Organization of America, announces a series of scholarships and fellowships in Health Education for teachers, supervisors, and educational executives who have done effective work in Health Education and who desire to take further professional training along this line.

The sum of \$10,000 has been set aside for this purpose and is to be awarded in the form of 25 scholarships and fellowships ranging in value from \$200 to \$1,000 each. These scholarships will enable students to attend leading universities, Normal Schools, Colleges and other Teacher-Training Centers throughout the country.

The Awards will include fifteen Summer School Scholarships and also traveling expenses for tours of observation to Health Education Demonstration Centers.

The Scholarships and Fellowships will be available for Summer Sessions of 1923 and the school year of 1923-1924.

Further information may be secured from the Committee on Teacher Scholarships and Fellowships of the American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

	Cl. R	School	Yr.	Age	Height	Weight	Race ● ● ●	Rope Climb ● ● ●	Baseball Throw	Hop, S. & J. 11	Potato Race	50 Yard Dash
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46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46

Card used in Motor Efficiency Study

(See page 266)

My Neighbor*

By
ANGELO PATRI

Life is sweet in the mouth of experience. Often, bitter though its draught has been, somehow, as we near the bottom of the cup, its bouquet grows richer; we drink with a deeper relish. My neighbor has added a sparkle and tang and sweetness to mine that it could ill spare.

Twenty years ago I built my house on the slope that looked down into his garden. Daily, all those years, my eyes have rested on his quaint brown house poking a rambling gable-end or a dormer window out through the scrambling vines, much as the scraggly nest of a pair of joyous and uncounting robins might, here and there, poke a twig out through the blossoming branches of an old and lichened apple tree.

He came to me the day after we moved into the house and I went to the space that was to be my garden. He lifted one long leg after the other over the low fence that separated us, and I saw as he came toward me that his hands were full of knobby little packages. My heart gave a leap, for I knew they were seeds—seeds for my new garden.

We sat on the shaly old rock that cropped out of the edge of my plot and talked about seeds and gardens and plants and people, and then he went back over the fence, leaving me with that strange, sweet taste in the mouth that only a sampling of the wine of human kindness ever leaves there.

When the larkspurs throve and towered until their blue plumes reached and melted into the blue of the sky, he strode across the ground between us—the fence had been put to better uses long ago—and said: "Those are grand lark-

spurs, neighbor—just about the finest I've ever seen, and I've raised them now for twenty years."

You see, he did not say, "Those larkspurs I gave you," or "my seed" or anything like that. Some folk could not have helped saying so, but my neighbor! He was proud and glad of my larkspurs. There's a flavor to such moments as these that make of the years that ripened them but a breath of life's morning.

I watched through one clouded night of terror beside one whose life was bound up in mine. I felt as alone as a shipwrecked soul on a desolate ocean. Suddenly a stealthy light flashed on the farther window. Once, twice. Once, twice. Again and again. I went to the window, and out in the garden stood my neighbor flashing his wee lantern in signal that he was watching and hoping with me. Every hour of that long night the light flashed his message to me, and when in the morning I raced out to tell him that the danger had passed, he nearly shook my hand off and went into the birds' nest house singing "Sweet Genevieve," his signal of great joy.

Once I had to go away for a long trip. Spring must pass, and summer, and the leaves on the vines of the little brown house fly off on the winds of the winter before I might return; and when at last one evening, very late, I stood again on the old dirt road that led to our homes on the slope, there was the light from the gable-end window streaming out, and there was my neighbor, gray-headed, bowed, in his loose-fitting old gray suit, hastening down the stream of light to tell me supper was ready. Then I knew that all the time I was journeying I had been coming back to my neighbor—to my home.

Ah, life tastes good in the mouth of experience when it is kept sparkling and nippy and sweet by the love of a neighbor who is near you.

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"We are only at the threshold of constructive achievements in human welfare. By applying what we now know, by using tried and tested methods, by doing on a larger scale what we are now doing successfully in a small way and by shifting our chief devotion from agencies of cure to those of prevention, the average human life can be made not only longer but better, and community life as well as individual life will realize benefits which it is now beyond our power to express."

Homer Folks.

Street Playgrounds

Streets closed for play are becoming increasingly popular. They can never take the place of real play fields, with their broad spaces and their permanency, but in cities where adequate play space is not yet available and where the playgrounds already established are too far away from the small children of the neighborhood to be useful to them, they have become a satisfactory means of supplementing the more permanent play spaces, thus increasing the cities' play opportunities until further provision can be made. They have also proved, in many cases, a good means of publicity for playground work.

In some cities where the schools have no adequate play space, streets near them are closed before and after school and during recess for the use of the school children. In others, a street may be closed long enough for a certain event to take place, such as a roller skating race, a bicycle race, a street dance, or for the use of hydrant showers. In still others, streets are regularly closed during definite hours on certain days and evenings of each week for games and play activities, or for coasting in winter. In the majority of cases, wagon deliveries are permitted on the streets during these hours. The drivers, however, proceed very slowly so that there is no danger of accidents.

How to Start

Permission is usually secured from the City Council, the Mayor, the City Manager, or the Police Commissioner, as the case may be, to set aside streets for the children's play. In some cases, as in Bridgeport, Connecticut, an ordinance is passed to this effect.

In an article published in the February, 1922, *PLAYGROUND* on the use of streets for children's play, Austin E. Griffiths, Judge of the Superior Court in the State of Washington, says, "I believe that in law children have the right to the reasonable use of streets for recreation. Streets between the curbs are, of course, primarily intended for traffic of the vehicular sort. To the extent to which the use of streets by children does not unreasonably interfere with the use of streets for normal vehicular traffic, such use is lawful." Herein lies the power of the City Council to set aside streets for the play of children. Judge Griffiths believes, however, that con-

centrated public opinion is necessary to bring about action on the part of the City Council.

In New York City, the closing of a street often results from a petition to the Mayor's committee on the part of the residents of the street. An investigator is sent to ascertain how many on the block are in favor of closing it and how many are against it. The majority rules.

Congested Areas Chosen

A survey of streets which might well be closed for play is made before permission is requested from the City Council. In Newark, N. J., localities noted for juvenile delinquency were chosen. It was necessary that the streets selected be paved for flushing and cleaning purposes and that they should not be main arteries of travel. In Buffalo, where ten play streets are operated each afternoon in the summer, blind streets were secured where possible—where not possible, short blocks where the traffic was not congested—and foreign sections where parks and recreation centers did not exist. In Detroit, the Safety First Bureau of the Department of the Police and the Department of Recreation made a survey of the city, picking out streets where child population was dense and where there would be the least inconvenience to traffic. Streets upon which there were fire hydrants, stores, bake shops, factories and industrial concerns were not allowed to be used. In some cities, hospital streets must also be kept free. It is always well to select paved streets because of the lack of dust and the ease in keeping them clean.

Organizations Instigating Street Play

Various agencies have been responsible for inaugurating street play. In the cities which report play streets for children, Recreation Boards, Playground Associations, Boards of Education, Community Service Committees, the Rotary Club, the Safety First Bureau of the Department of Police, the Chamber of Commerce, and private groups of individuals are mentioned as instigators of the work.

Cooperation with Agencies

The cooperation of departments other than the City Council is essential. The Police Department, the Department of Streets or the Fire Department usually takes the responsibility for clos-

ing and opening the streets at the hours stated. The Fire Department, in most cases, has cooperated by flushing the streets an hour or two before play time. They have also shown their cooperation in a number of cities by operating street showers for the children.

In Newark, N. J., the Department of Streets and Public Improvements agreed to close out the traffic in ten different streets throughout the city and to flush and sweep them. The Police Department supplied two uniformed men to guard each end of the street to prevent traffic from breaking through, and the Fire Department was notified of the hours and location of the streets closed. The Boy Scouts took care of the roping off of the streets in Covington, Ky. Boys were used as traffic police during the special street activities which were conducted in Visalia, Cal. In Paterson, N. J., where twelve street areas near the large schools are open for play, the school janitors rope off the block in most cases.

Roping Off the Streets

Ropes attached loosely to telephone poles or trees are usually used for barricading the streets. These may easily be removed in case of emergency. The streets are placarded with a sign at either end reading, "Street Closed for Play," or, "Temporary Playground."

Hours

The hours during which the streets are open differ considerably. In Winchester, Virginia, and in Paterson, N. J. in the areas near the schools there are two play periods, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. In Winchester, the hours are from 9:50-10:30 and from 1:50-2:30. Three classes may be outdoors at one time. Each group plays within the space designated. The morning periods are twenty minutes long and the afternoon, ten minutes. The following list will give some idea of the hours during which the streets in some other cities are open for play.

Wheeling, 6:30-9:00 each evening
Covington, Ky. 6:30-8:00 every Wednesday evening—3 streets
Hoboken, N. J. 4:00-6:00 3 months (Sept., Oct., Nov.) 5 streets every day but Sunday
Buffalo, N. Y. 2:30-5:30 each day—10 streets
Detroit, Mich. 2:00-5:00 every afternoon but Sunday
Lowell, Mass. 6:00-9:00
Newark, N. J. 7:00-8:30
Cincinnati 6:30-8:30—Six streets. Shower baths 2-2:30
Chisholm, Minn. Coasting all day to 9:00 p. m.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 3:30-5:00—7:30-10:00—8 streets closed for coasting
Douglas, Ariz. Street dances every Thursday evening during summer

Leadership

A number of the play streets have trained paid playground directors in charge. Others have volunteer directors, and some have policemen who are stationed at the center to give protection and assistance. In Buffalo, each of the ten play streets has one man and one woman play director. Where streets are open near schools the teachers direct the play of children, as in Winchester, Va., or a trained physical director or school teacher, as in Paterson, New Jersey.



On the Sidewalks of—Any City

In Detroit, parents living on the street are secured as volunteers to watch over the play of the children on the streets where play leaders cannot be furnished by the recreation department. The supervisors of the department of recreation, in making their rounds to the playgrounds, visit these street playgrounds to see that things are conducted properly.

In Covington, Kentucky, last year the Boy Scouts helped conduct the play activities and later the residents of the streets gave some cooperation.

In Newark, New Jersey, each center was in charge of a paid playground director who built up an organization of older boys and girls in the neighborhood to assist him in teaching games to the different groups. In an Italian neighborhood, an Italian director was secured who could speak the language fluently. The plan was carried out in all the play centers with remarkable results. After each playground session, a brief meeting of the volunteer play leaders was held. At these meetings, suggestions for improvement of work was given, and once every two weeks a social evening was enjoyed by the director and his volunteer associates.

Where the streets are closed for coasting, a watchman or policeman is usually employed to keep the coasting area in serviceable condition and to guard the hill.

Activities

Team and circle games, relay races, roller skating meets, hockey, special bicycle races, basketball, volley ball, barrel ball, storytelling quoits, bean bag games, street dances, coasting and shower baths constitute some of the many activities which have been conducted on the play streets. In Paterson, New Jersey, in the areas near the schools the program on an average school day included calisthenic drills, dodge ball, (twenty-five foot circles,) 30-50 yard dashes, and relay shuttle races, boys and girls taking an equal part. The Board of Recreation furnished the equipment. Emphasis was also placed on the participation of every pupil in mass athletics. One school

which had no gymnasium and very little yard space won the outdoor athletic championship of the Public Schools Athletic League as well as the baseball championship. In Detroit, children are permitted to play any game they desire so long as they do not play with a hard baseball which might be batted through a window. Nor are they allowed to run wild over the lawns and through the shrubbery.

Street shower baths are given in a number of cities in connection with street play. In Detroit, the Board of Fire Commissioners have made a special street shower bath which can be attached to any fire plug. In Buffalo, New York, six weeks' attendance approximated fifty thousand children. Play directors were instructed to teach simple games. On hot days play was eliminated and health talks and singing games given. Here

again, games with a hard ball were eliminated. In Newark, each street was divided into four general sections and in each of the sections there were again sub-divisions. Each division had two volunteer secretaries who kept record of the games played. The attendance was taken in the middle of the evening period. Sometimes 800-1100 boys and



girls, ranging in ages from five to twenty years, would all be playing games at the same time. In one city, the addition of movies and community singing was suggested. Inter-play street meets have been mentioned by one director as interesting events for the closing of the play street season.

Results

Only two instances have come to light where the objections to the street play by the residents seem to be insurmountable. In most cases, this type of playground has aroused much interest. In Cincinnati, Ohio, interest in play was developed on the part of the children, neighbors and volunteer supervisors. Frequent visits to each street made by members of the Community Service staff were helpful in ironing out objections and in acquainting people with the philosophy back of the play street movement and the individual responsibility

of every citizen for the maintenance and expansion. In Newark, New Jersey, on one block playground, of the present playground system of Cincinnati, some of the adults were so interested in the movement that they gathered contributions to give the children a party and provided prizes for the closing session of the playground.

The most interested spectators at the centers were the parents of the children, many of whom found time to come many blocks to enjoy the games, knowing their children were safe from the dangers of traffic. Experience proved that the block playground program was an excellent Americanization channel, for it stressed the interest of the city in the adult citizens and in its young people.

When the block centers were first opened, the parents went to the directors to find out what was going to take place. Contacts were thus made. In Buffalo, New York, the majority of the people requested a return of play streets the following summer. The six weeks of operation were totally devoid of accident.

In El Dorado, Kansas, the feeling of cooperation between the city officials and play leaders was at all times manifest. The closing of the streets called people's attention to the play work and brought added interest to the entire program. In Winchester, Va., the director reports that the children learned the meaning of team work and how to organize games which they now can play in their own yards, and a better attitude has been fostered between the pupils and teachers and also among the pupils themselves.

In Covington, Kentucky, three streets which they opened were so successful that it was requested that they be opened every evening. The director there suggests that it is a good idea to talk over the plan with the residents of the streets so that after making plans and having publicity there will not be objections. In Detroit and in New York City, there has been a decrease in the injuries and deaths from traffic.

As Judge Griffiths says, "The cost of modern paved streets is enormous, directly or indirectly. The parents of the children pay this enormous cost. Not to put these expensive streets to their full use is, of course, an economic waste. There is also another waste which we ought to call manhood and womanhood waste.

"If, for any reason, we let our children grow up less than strong and vigorous men and women

and we have the opportunity and the means to furnish them strength and vigor, we are wasting the very manhood and womanhood for which in reality the streets are made and kept, and for which all else social and political exists.

"There is, therefore, no excuse for letting streets and children waste side by side."

"It is largely through the proper use of leisure that the Kingdom of God will be realized."

This is not a statement from an organization working for the better use of leisure. It is a statement by a churchman, Professor Norman E. Richardson, in his book *The Church at Play*.

Statesman in church, school, and the nation have this year been making stronger statements as to the character building values of constructive recreation and the community-building values of leisure time programs than have recreation workers themselves.

JUNIOR GLEE CLUBS

(Continued from page 262)

last June the formation of such an organization. It was most enthusiastically received by them and a strong committee of six men was appointed by me to carry it out.

"We went before the School Board and got their hearty approval and cooperation. They gave us the use of the music room with piano in the Broadway High School and requested the principals of the eight high schools to furnish us with a list of graduates from the High School Glee Club during the last three years. We wrote to these boys setting forth our object and aims and at the first rehearsal in October, we had forty-one fine, bright young lads ranging from eighteen years and upwards. Mr. Belstad (as director) and the wife of one of our active members who is an accomplished musician (as accompanist) offered their services gratis and we furnish the simpler music from our library, so that to begin with there was no expense attached to being a member.

"The boys have since organized, selecting their own officers and running the Society under the sponsorship of our Committee. We begin rehearsals at 7:30, stop promptly at 9:00, so that the boys who have long distances to go home may reach there in good hours. We now have over seventy on the roll. At each rehearsal we have either a good singer from our club or a fine speaker to talk on some vocational subject for ten minutes—usually on alternate evenings. Our senior Society has been repeating our formal

(Continued on page 296)

Suggestions to Play Leaders on Summer Playgrounds

BY GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN

Posting Your Daily Program

1. *Post your program where the children can see it*

A posted schedule intensifies the interest of the children; they like to look forward to favorite activities and to anticipate things that are going to happen. It regulates and increases their attendance.

A posted schedule makes the leader's work easier. It insures uniform efficiency on the part of the leader. There are days when even the best leaders lack their usual enthusiasm. It requires less effort to follow a program already planned and posted, which the children expect.

2. *Post a new program each day*

A new program each day is necessary because although the same type of activities occur at the same hour of the day, the plays and games themselves vary.

A new program each day makes the children know that the program they see is for this particular day, not a left over one nor one for tomorrow. They can count on its being carried out.

3. *Post your program the first thing in the morning*

This is the time you can best spare to post the program because fewer children are present. It takes fifteen or twenty minutes to write a program and to put up special posters. This same amount of time later in the day may mean a whole game or play period. Some children leave during the forenoon to do errands or to work. If the program is posted early they will have an opportunity to see it and can plan their work so that they may return in time for their favorite activities.

NOTE: A blackboard at the main entrance makes an excellent bulletin board. The children are accustomed to blackboard notices in school. While writing a program on blackboard a leader spends no time off the playground. The few children about watch with interest the writing. They make a game of it, reading out loud each word as it is written, and guessing the next word about to appear.

MAKING SPECIAL POSTERS

1. Make attractive posters announcing

- a. Activities for which you wish to increase the attendance, such as sand building for older children; story hour, or stunts on the apparatus.
- b. The records made in the individual athletic tests, throwing, batting and pitching the playground baseball for distance, throwing basketball. This keeps up interest of the most skilled and sets records for younger boys and girls to strive for.
- c. Activities which do not come every day such as excursions, exhibitions, contests, and match games.
- d. Records made by teams playing competition games.

2. If you must use playground time to make your posters, take the early morning or the manual play period when the children can help. Do not shut yourself in the office later in the day to make a poster.

3. Save all the pictures of play and athletic activities which you find. Begin your collection at once. Pictures of small children at play are not easy to find in current magazines when one needs them. Ask the children to save pictures for posters.

4. Have always on hand materials for posters which must be put up quickly. To start your collection buy several sheets of bristol board for quick use. Then save old card posters and printed signs which are clean on one side. Buy crayons or paints in two colors for notices which must be made quickly. "Show-card Colors" which are applied with the brush are inexpensive and easy to use. They can be purchased in any of the art sections of department stores. Broad-stroke lettering pens and waterproof ink are desirable for careful lettering.

5. To save time necessary for lettering, print only the name of the event and the date in large letters which will serve to attract attention. Below this paste a typewritten sheet giving detailed information.

6. Make your statement brief and clear and your posters attractive. Whenever possible give them a touch of fun. Do not leave them up after the event has passed. Keep your bulletin board up-to-date, full of interest and things doing. It is one of your best means of publicity.

USING EQUIPMENT

It is not essential to have elaborate equipment before anything can be done in the way of organizing play. The experience in vacant lot and street play has proved that a wide variety of activities can be carried on by a trained leader with only a few ready-to-hand materials, such as some squares and strips of cheese-cloth in two colors for relays, a stake for the game of "Snatch," bean bags, picture and story books.

The one essential to a playground is a good play leader. An active, enthusiastic leader can make a playground without equipment ten times as attractive as one with the most costly equipment without a leader or with a poor leader. Good equipment, however, is a help to a good leader.

Some advantages of apparatus and play materials are:

1. To provide play opportunity for small children. Without at least swings, a sand box, and a see-saw and a few materials-to-do-with the playground offers nothing for children too young to play in groups. They can use apparatus and materials for their own creative and make-believe play. Swinging and tilting gives them also a certain rhythmic and imaginative pleasure.

2. For city children apparatus offers substitutes for trees and fences to climb, earth to dig in, the wood pile and other resources of the country for muscular and creative play.

3. For country boys and girls apparatus gives opportunity for all around physical development when the daily chores and work require only the use of certain sets of muscles.

4. For both city and country boys and girls higher standards of physical efficiency are attained through efficiency tests using apparatus. Apparatus offers a means to try feats of skill, to see what they can do to measure themselves against each other.

5. Apparatus and play materials give opportunity to older boys and girls for spontaneous creative and exuberant play which are necessary if they are to develop initiative, resourcefulness and individuality.

6. Apparatus play stimulates the imagination. Of swinging, Joseph Lee* remembers "dashing along on horseback, hotly pursued by combination of wolves, Kickapoos and Shawnees, who were always jumping out from behind the stone wall and were to be distanced only by the most extra-

ordinary leaps performed by the gallant animal I rode—a swing about five feet long."

7. Apparatus play produces a feeling of exhilaration. To quote again Joseph Lee*, "There is, I think, something in the nature of foreign travel in rushing through the air at such a speed, past scenes which the motion stimulates the imagination to conjure up. No doubt the rapid motion itself is also, as in many other sports, a large part of the attraction."

8. Swinging and tilting satisfy a rhythmic impulse and the enjoyment of alternating rhythm. The most popular pieces of apparatus are those which are various forms of the tilt or swing, the flying and traveling rings, the teeter ladder, the giant stride.

9. Exhilaration is also produced in the sensation of falling given by the high swings, sliding, high jumping, vaulting, swinging through the air, and traveling rings, the flying rings, or on a rope of the giant stride high over the high-jump pole.

Commercial amusement parks thrive on the appeal to the pleasant sensation in falling. "There is no short cut to the emotions like rapid drop."* But in this case the thrill comes with no physical effort on the part of the individual while with the use of approved playground apparatus the exhilaration is accompanied by active effort on the part of the individual and results in increased muscular strength and moral courage.

10. Apparatus will attract children who at first are too individualistic to take part in games, those who at first feel somewhat exclusive to play with the others and those too shy and self-conscious to do so. Many can later be induced to enter into games.

11. With apparatus one play leader can supervise a larger number of children than without apparatus. Children of one age can use it while the leader is starting games and activities with others.

Use Your Apparatus

If your playground is equipped with apparatus, use it, use all of it. Get the fullest use out of it. Get the fullest use out of every piece. Do not, with older children rely entirely on the free use of apparatus. Stimulate its use by having periods under the leader's supervision.

Teach Apparatus "Stunts"

Have two or three regular periods a day when you teach "stunts" on the apparatus or watch

* *Play in Education* published by Macmillan Co.

stunts the children have improvised. Supervise for good gymnastic form, but keep the element of fun encouraging trials by those not yet able to attain good form.*

Make Group Contests

Divide the playground children into teams, or use the teams already organized for games. Each team strives to attain the highest score in performing prescribed and original stunts on the apparatus.

Use Apparatus for Tag Games

At a period when only a few children have gathered, tag games on the apparatus fit in nicely. Here are a few forms of tag:

1. Hang Tag: A player is safe when hanging from a piece of apparatus so that his feet are off the ground.

2. Wood Tag: A player is safe when touching (standing or sitting) on a part of the apparatus that is wooden.

3. Iron Tag: A player is safe when touching a part of the apparatus that is iron.

4. Monkey Tag: The following adaptation of Mr. Weller's original game "Travel Apes" may be played on the apparatus. Several parts of the overhead apparatus are selected as goals so that the players must climb to get from one to another without coming to the ground. One player, the Hunter, calls "Travel, Apes!" Any Ape that the Hunter tags travelling between goals becomes the Hunter. Any Ape who comes to the ground instead of climbing to the next goal is Hunter.

Use Apparatus for Relay Games

Only under careful supervision should competition games on the apparatus be used. The play leader should first caution the children. "This game on the apparatus is just for fun. Be careful first, win if you can." Relay games on the apparatus are good fun at any time when there are enough children for from two to ten players on a side. Here are a few relays which may be played on the apparatus.

1. Playground slide relay: Teams line up in

rows at the foot of the steps leading to the slide. The team wins whose members have each in turn raced up the steps down the slide and are first back to original places, standing in even file.

2. Relay races up and down the slanting ladders: The team wins whose members have each in turn climbed up the ladder and down again and are first back in original places.

3. Relay races up the ladder and slide down: Same as (2) except that when each player reaches the top he turns around with his feet on each side of the beams of the ladder and slides down.

4. Relay races up and down the vertical ladder. Same as (1).

5. Relay races up slanting or vertical ladder and down slanting or vertical pole.

6. Relay races climbing hand over hand up the slanting ladder and slide down.

7. Relay races hand over hand up the slanting ladder and down the same way.

8. Relay races working up the slanting poles hanging by the hands.

Other games will occur to the instructor adapted from the regular gymnastic stunts on the apparatus.

Use Apparatus for Individual Badge Tests

To stimulate attainment of accurate form in performing apparatus stunts, include them in an athletic badge test. Change the tests from year to year to include all the apparatus.

Have several classes for each age group with different standards for each. In a test for a badge insist on accurate form. Do not reward an individual child simply for conscientious effort. Rather put him in an easier class and encourage him to try for a harder one next year. Make the badge mean something.

Use Playground Equipment for Make-believe and Creative Play

The stationary apparatus makes excellent settings for make-believe and creative plays. With the other play materials such as boxes, large blocks, innumerable plays are possible. Some plays which children themselves have improvised are:

House, War, Store, Telephone, Aeroplane, Railroad, Motorboat, Amusement Parks, Santa Claus, Wolf, Giant.

* For activities and stunts on the apparatus see "What We Did on a Summer Playground in Chicago," in the August 1920 Playground or pamphlet No. 177 published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price, 20c.

Enforce Rules for Safe Use of Apparatus

Whatever rules are adopted should be enforced. This is a lesson in good citizenship. Only rules for safety and equal chance for all are necessary. In enforcing rules be firm, but courteous. Do not show anger. Many children are so accustomed to cross words and severity at home that scolding tones produce no effect. They have no idea of corrections or commands being given in any other way. To such children corrections made as explanations, in low and kindly tones, are a revelation. It relaxes the tension of nerves constantly jarred by cross tones from impatient adults.

It may occasionally be necessary to deal with an individual boy or girl in the manner he is used to and understands, on the playground for older boys a new instructor sometimes must convince the boys that he is their physical superior. But kindness and fairness usually bring the most respect in the end. Take the case of a ten year old boy who has walked up the playground slide instead of going up by the ladder or is sliding down standing. Although you may suspect that he has infringed in full knowledge of the rule, assume he does not know that one is not permitted to walk up the playground slide or slide down standing because shoes break off splinters and spoil its smoothness. Teach the offender a stunt that he does not know on another piece of apparatus or ask him to join a game. If a play leader takes this attitude uniformly, there will seldom be a case of deliberate defiance.

Inspect Your Apparatus Daily

Do not rely alone on the visits of the mechanics in charge of repairs and upkeep. It is essential to make daily inspection of ropes, fastenings and interlockings.

Cut off at once all ropes which show wear so that there is no chance of their use. Lock or tie securely any whose fastening shows insecurity.

Make Simple Repairs

Be prepared to make certain repairs. If there is no attendant the older children can help in sewing balls, and filling in holes under apparatus with dry sand after showers.

Repair Kit

The necessity of constantly repairing balls makes valuable a repair kit containing the follow-

ing articles: Six 2 1-2 inch round point carpet needles; 6 yards of rawhide lacing, 3-16 inches; 2 ounces beeswax; 1 rubber tube cement (small size); rubber for patches for mending bladders; 100 yards linen thread for sewing balls. Much money has been saved by the introduction of this repair kit.

Keep Apparatus and Equipment in Good Condition

Keep materials in shape for use. Do not let things give appearance of being "run down at the heels." Put worn materials away until repaired. Old playground balls can be sewed and used for Duck on the Rock, Piggy in Hole, and for tossing and catching for small children.

Games for Summer Playgrounds

During the hot days which come in August, it is often desirable for the play leader to introduce quiet games which may be played in the shade. Some of the less vigorous physical games and stunts which may be used are as follows:

Group Games with Individual Competition

Among the best of these games for children from ten years of age to puberty are *Hide and Seek*, *Redeeming Forfeits*, by doing stunts in combination with some game, *Ring Toss*, *Checker in the Box*, *Caroms*, and *Crokinole*. Still other games are *Guess Who*, *Golf Putting*, *Ring Ball*, *Iron Quoits* or *Horse shoes*, and *Croquet*.

Team Games

For less vigorous team games in which the group is divided into two or more teams relay pass games may be played by omitting running to the distance line. Among these relays are *Over Head*, *Over and Under*, *Double Object*, *Pass to the Left*, *Circle Passing Race*, *Circle Passing Spin*, *Circle Passing Run Around*, *Two Objects Circle Pass*, *Spin Pass and Straight*, *Straight Delayed Pass*, *Three Spins and a Run Around*, *Captains in the Middle* and *Pass the Buck*.

Among the miscellaneous games are *Basket Tossing*, *All Ball*, and *Guess Who*.

Physical Stunts.

Less vigorous stunts include *Balancing*, *Breast to Mouth*, and *Take a Chair from Under*.

Intellectual Games

Individualistic games which may be played without equipment are *Throwing a Light*, *How Do You Like It*, *Hidden Proverbs*, *Repeating Games*, *Acting Characters*, and *Judge and Jury-men*.

Individualistic games requiring equipment may also be used. Among the best games for training observation and memory are *Observation*, *Identification*, which may be played with variations, and *Scouting for Words*. The words used in this game may be the names of famous paintings, American statesmen, historical places and characters, lakes, rivers, islands and other geographical names, and names of various makes of automobiles.

Additional games including arithmetical games, *Conundrums*, *Dominoes*, *Give Away*, *Nine Men Morris*, and *Parchesi*, may also be played. Interest in mechanical puzzles culminates at the age of eleven years; in geometrical puzzles at twelve to thirteen. Other popular games include *Pyramids*, *Quotations*, *Riddles*, and *Tit-Tat-To*. Some of the intellectual games in which the group is divided into two or more teams include *Acting Charades*, *Clumps*, *Fire*, *Geography Games* and *Illustrated Proverbs*. None of these team games require equipment.

Other team games in which equipment is necessary are *Jenkins Up*, *Observation and Identification*. *Scouting for Words* may be played with sides.

AUTUMN GAMES

As the summer season draws to a close, it is important for the play leader to be thinking of fall activities. There are a number of "between season" games which may advantageously be used throughout the season as relaxation between team games and athletics. Among these are *Duck on a Rock*, *Foot and a Half* and *Three Deep*. Minor team games include *Prisoners' Base* and *Relievo*, *Team Dodge Ball*, *Tennis Doubles*, and *Golf Putting* played as a game. Many of the vigorous activities of the summer may be continued at this time.

Individualistic games include *Rush* and other football practice games.

Under minor team games and games of sides may be included *Black Man* as a football practice game played between two sides, the one side lin-

ing up between the two goals, the other side lining up on one goal, the purpose being for one side to run through the opposing line; *Drive Ball*, *Modified Football*, *Shinney*, and *Hare and Hounds*.

Team games include *Football*, *Soccer* and *Field Hockey*.

Track and Field Events

These events include Climbing, Jumping, Distance Punt, Drop Kick for Goal, Soccer Goal Kick, Soccer Dribble and Passing.

Under this classification should come team athletic events, Team Jump, Climbing, Football Kick for Distance and Team Football Kick for Goal.

Athletic Tests

Among such tests are Individual Tests, Badge Tests, Informal Team Tests, Team Badge Tests, and Good Posture Tests.

Hiking

An excellent activity for the fall months is hiking. Nature hikes may be made exceedingly interesting through the introduction of Nature Law and Woodcraft, the making of collections and taking of snap shots, and through scouting and nature games, and camp fires. There may also be arranged hikes to historical places.

A RECREATION COUNCIL IN MILWAUKEE

Early in June, the Milwaukee Recreation Council came into being to assist the regularly constituted recreation authorities of the city in the study and promotion of public recreation facilities. J. W. Disch, of the Milwaukee Real Estate Board, has been elected president of the body.

According to the constitution of the Council, no member of any municipal body, either elected or appointed, receiving compensation may become a member of the Council which is to be made up of one certified delegate or alternate from each civic organization interested in recreation.

One of the first steps taken by the Council will be a study of playgrounds. Only 68,000 of the 138,000 children in the city, it is said, have access to playgrounds. It is the further plan of the Council to study the effect which playgrounds have on juvenile delinquency and upon accidents.

Camps—Municipal and Private*

The Municipal Camp

Los Angeles, California, believes that municipal camps are one of the best investments a city can make and it has established two camps—one seventy-five miles from the city, the other one hundred miles from the city at elevations of forty-five hundred and six thousand feet. The following points should be especially considered in planning camps, according to C. B. Raitt, Superintendent of Recreation of that city.

The camps should be sufficiently far from the city so that the people who go will feel that they are really going somewhere.

Availability for transportation is an important point, but the camp should be located far enough from other summer resorts. It should have telephone and stage connections with the main lines of transportation.

The spirit of the camp is a very important factor, and there should be a definite program of activities under capable leadership. Plain living in a fine natural environment is the fundamental objective.

The plan and arrangement must be artistic and practical. The arrangement of the cabins is important. There should be plenty of space and cabins for one, two, three and four rooms. A good arrangement for the cabins is in the form of a horseshoe with the kitchen and dining room on one end, storage rooms, room for employees, pavilion, and fireplace with seats around it should be provided.

Fuel is a point to be considered. The kitchen and dining rooms should be models of neatness, and facilities for disposal of garbage are very necessary. The cafeteria idea has been successfully used.

Facilities for swimming should be available. Drainage, climatic conditions, and scenery should receive particular consideration.

Publicity is needed in making known the camp and in addition to the publicity given by the newspapers, leaflets should be distributed through the schools.

The charge in the Los Angeles camps is \$15.00 for two weeks. Four thousand people were taken care of in the two camps during the last summer, and \$7,000 over and above expenses collected.

A Summer Camp for Girls

Mrs. Chester G. Marsh, Supervisor of Recreation at Middletown, Ohio tells of a camp, the gift of a woman much interested in the work, which is conducted in Middletown for industrial and professional girls. It has been built close to town so that the girls who cannot get vacations may go back and forth to the camp. Rest has been found to be the thing most desired by these girls. During the first two weeks their time is planned for them. After that, their time is their own. The only compulsory rules are those with reference to getting up in the morning. Swimming is the main attraction. Reed work, sketching, bird study, nature lore, and dramatics are the main activities. Two dramatic events a week are conducted. Costumes for the dramatic work are secured from the municipal costume wardrobe, where they are taken out just as books are taken out of the library.

Camp Fire Girls Camps

Lester Scott, Executive Secretary of the Camp Fire Girls, made the statement that camps and camping now hold a high place in the recreation program of the great sections of this country. The functions of camps, private and public, are almost as well understood as the functions of private and public schools. Every woman who volunteers to lead a group of Camp Fire girls is asked when she signs her application if she cannot take her girls camping for at least a week. As a result, out of over 160,000 girls, over 100,000 went camping last summer.

There are two kinds of Camp Fire camps—the rest camp and the institute camp. The institute camp is a form of summer school and camp combined. The camps are conducted like a city government with street cleaning departments.

The fallacy that one has to "rough it" when one goes camping and that camping is a life of laziness utterly without plan, is slowly being changed. There is no necessity of injecting hardship into camp life any more than into home life. A well-run camp is always run on a carefully prepared schedule. Activities are planned with a definite relation to non-active hours, rest

* Summary of discussion at Section meeting on Camps—Municipal and Private—held at Ninth Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 9-12, 1922.

hours, hours devoted to sleep and quiet occupation. It is possible to do in camp in summer practically all that it is possible to do in the homes and schools in winter, as well as many other things which it is impossible to do in the home. Camping experience should leave boys and girls with three things; (1) a knowledge of camp life, (2) a knowledge of some handicraft and (3) inspiration. The physical surroundings of the camp—the surroundings which nature presents should be such as to give, in combination with leadership, the greatest inspiration possible.

Family Camps

How a camp is conducted by the Neighborhood Club Association in East Greenwich, R. I., and two hundred people handled at a cost of less than \$800, was told by Howard P. Bourne. Whole families come to the camp which is located on the shore on twenty-five acres of land.

MORE MUNICIPAL CAMPS FOR CALIFORNIA

New municipal camps have added to the recreation laurels of California, famous for the dollar-a-day municipal summer vacation. Berkeley and Stockton have joined the municipal camp movement, so successfully forwarded by the Recreation Department of Oakland, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Fresno, San Diego and San Bernardino.

Stockton's camp has the natural beauty typical of all the California municipal camps. After reading the folder advertising this camp, we do not see how any family of outdoor lovers in Stockton could fail to pack up for Silver Lake at the earliest opportunity. "Like a jewel set in high prongs of the Sierra," the glacial lake is surrounded by woods of fir and tamarack and quaking aspen. There are inviting trails and sandy beaches and historic mountains.

Last summer twenty-four floored tents nestled among the trees and a rustic log cabin with a social hall and a common dining room presided over the flock. Among the activities were fishing, boating, swimming, hiking, mountain climbing and nature lore. In the evenings an outdoor fire-place crowned with a pine tree theatre created a ruddy circle of neighborliness and good cheer. Songs and games and stunts around municipal camp fires have been responsible for a great deal

of community spirit felt in camping cities when camping days were over.

The United States Forest Service has helped to promote the municipal county camping movement in California, furnishing the land free of charge. The splendid camps for Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts which have been functioning in this section for the past five or six years have been instrumental in spreading the camping idea, extended by municipal recreation departments and playground associations to include adults and families.

CAMP SACRAMENTO

When the site and plans for Sacramento's municipal camp were discussed, there was a great deal of opposition on the part of those who differed radically in judgment regarding certain features of the plans. Early opposition, however, has meant later cooperation, and the whole city now takes the greatest possible pride in its new camp.

The Site

The camp site includes about forty acres of land on a hill through which runs the American River. About four acres of land on the lower mesa is perfectly flat, thus making possible a fine baseball field and playground. The camp has a private water supply from a nearby creek, and there is sufficient water to generate power for at least three hundred electric lights. A dam was constructed last fall, and the electric light plant started in the spring of 1923.

The Buildings

The main building is thirty feet by sixty feet, including the kitchen. The dining room, which has a seating capacity of a hundred people has a great fire place. It is, at present, being used as an assembly hall. This is not, however, a satisfactory arrangement, and it is hoped that before long there will be erected a large one, forty feet by one hundred feet.

There are thirty cabins, including one room cabins of varying sizes—nine feet by twelve feet, ten by twelve feet, twelve by fourteen feet; two room cabins—twelve by twenty-four feet; three room cabins—ten by twenty-four feet. They are all stained, with window sashes and other trim painted white. An attractive effect has been produced by using the same color stain for each

group of two cabins, this effect being varied by occasional buildings stained in oak color. All colors, however, blend with the landscape. One cabin named "Twin Firs" stands between two beautiful young firs and is stained as nearly as was possible the color of the bark of the tree. All the cabins have been located so that one does not obstruct the view of another, and they have been placed between certain trees, giant boulders, or facing the stream.

The lavatory building is about twenty feet by sixty feet, one side being arranged for women and the other for men. There are shower baths, toilets, wash bowls, and sinks. Each side is supplied with mirrors of plate glass secured at a very low cost. The men's and women's departments are divided by a space of about three feet in which all the rough plumbing is installed. This space assures privacy and provides a good arrangement for repairs to fixtures. The floor of the building is of concrete and is so graded that the building can be flushed with a hose, the water running off through the shower bath drain.

Other buildings include store house for tools, about sixteen by twenty feet and a supply house, fourteen by sixteen feet, which is already too small.

Finances

The question of salaries and wages will be of interest to recreation workers who may be planning similar camps. The wages paid are as follows:

The Camp Manager was paid \$120 per month
 The Camp 1st. Cook was paid \$115 per month
 The Camp 2d Cook was paid \$100 per month
 The Camp 3d Cook was paid \$60 per month
 The Camp Dishwater was paid \$55 per month
 The Camp Caretaker was paid \$3.14 per day

All laborers who worked at camp during its construction were paid \$3.14 per day and given their board. All carpenters were paid at the rate of \$8.35 per day, but one dollar was deducted for board. All other skilled labor was paid at the regular scale, and the deduction of one dollar a day was made for board.

The city has not appropriated more than \$15,000, but the plant is worth not less than \$70,000. A large sum is represented in the donation of money, materials, and services which have been so generously contributed.

CAMP SHAWNEE

Seven years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Robinson, public spirited citizens of Kansas City, gave to the Camp Fire Girls the use of a beautiful tract of forty acres including a large lake which adjoins their farm near Grand View, Missouri.

Each year Camp Shawnee has grown and new facilities have been added. There is a substantial lodge used as dining room, kitchen and living room which is the center of camp life. Twelve small tents, 14 x 10 feet with wooden floors are furnished with cots and mattresses, shelves and wash stands. Each accommodates five girls and a councillor.

The athletic field includes a basket ball court, and a baseball diamond. There are row boats and canoes on the lake, a swimming crib 40 x 60 feet, supported by piles and built like a crate to permit the free flow of water, is used for swimming lessons.

The director is assisted by a trained nurse, two swimming teachers, a dietitian and a handicraft teacher. Camp Fire guardians serve as councillors.

The charge for board is exceedingly moderate. Girls who are not members of the Camp Fire Groups are received at a slightly higher rate of board. The daily schedule is as follows:

6:45	Reveille
7:00	Setting-up exercises and flag-raising
7:10	Breakfast
7:40	Clean up tents
8:30	Morning sing
9:00— 9:30	Games, boating, folk-dancing, archery
9:30—10:00	Free
10:00—11:00	Handcraft, nature lore, baby craft
11:00	Dress for swimming
11:10—11:40	Swimming
12:15	Dinner
1:15— 2:00	Silent Hour
2:00— 3:00	Free hour
3:00— 4:00	Handcraft, camp craft, baby craft, nature lore
4:00— 4:10	Cleaning camp grounds
4:10— 5:00	Free hour
5:00	Dress for swimming
5:10— 5:40	Swimming
6:15	Supper
7:00	Retreat, stunts, evening sing, astronomy

In speaking of the camp, Mr. Robinson says:

"When I first gave the use of the property, I hesitated very much as I felt perhaps we would not get the result we had hoped for. But as I live on the opposite side of the lake during the summer months, I have had an opportunity to observe the progress and the development of these girls. In many ways it is marvelous, and both my wife and I are very happy over the results."

CAMP CARTER

The Carter Community Building Association, Inc., of Lebanon, N. H., conducts a camp, called Camp Carter, for boys and girls ten years of age. It is open to boys in July and girls and August. The rates are from \$9.00 to \$12.00 a week. The camp is situated on a level about twenty feet above the surface of the water in a tract of 60 acres of field and timber land on the shore of Elbow Pond. The accommodations are limited to 56 campers and none above that number are accepted. Room for lounging purposes, a kitchen, office and camp store, a fireplace, sleeping lodges accommodating eight campers and a leader, a tennis court, rifle range, baseball field, and birch square constitute the equipment. A physical examination by the family physician is urged before camp entrance. The purest food is secured and everything possible is done to keep the campers in the best of health.

The program begins at 6:30 in the morning when all report and the flag is raised. "Taps" at 9 o'clock ends the day. A dip at 6:45, devotionals, two swims, one at 11 and the other at 4, with especial attention to non-swimmers, one hour of group instruction in body-building and camp craft, hiking, inter-lodge games, tennis tournaments, water and athletic meets, treasure hunts, clam bakes, athletic games and various evening entertainments make up the program. The Winchester Junior Rifle Corps Units provide organized safe shooting. Sundays a quieter program is conducted and church attended by all members of the camp.

There are two camp honors: the White C is given when (1) the person has been one week in camp (2) Has earned a Nature Study Certificate (3) Proven ability to swim 50 yards (4) Taken part in one hike (5) Passed the Carter Knowledge Test (6) Worked one hour on Camp Improvement; the Green C requires the passing of ten out of the following twelve tests: (1) Swim 100 yards (2) Score 15 on three targets at

the Range (3) Take part in one overnight hike (4) Give three different dives or swim 50 feet under water (5) Work two hours on camp improvement (6) Be silent from Reveille to Retreat (No notes, signs or words) (7) Lead Military Instruction 10 min. (8) Pass Camp Craft Test (9) Take seven morning dips (10) Be recommended by own leader (11) Know and name every person in camp (12) Sleep alone one night in Square.

The Camp Carter Echo gives full information regarding the camp to anyone interested. Visitors are always welcome. The program is never changed for the convenience and amusement of guests, but what they usually see is a group of men and women striving through their camp duties to give to the groups of boys and girls under their care the healthiest, happiest, life- and character-building vacations possible.

Detroit's Recreation Camp

The Detroit Recreation Department announces the opening of its Recreation Camp at Lake Elizabeth on June 24. The season will extend to September first and definite weeks have been set aside for Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and for boys and girls who are not attached to such groups. The rates are six dollars for one week and twelve dollars for two weeks, including transportation both ways.

Special Features

Sunday Night	Get acquainted, talks on camp
Monday Night	Marshmallow roast
Tuesday Night	Songs and Indian war dance
Wednesday Night	Popcorn. Riddles
Thursday Night	Amateur vaudeville
Friday Night	Music, singing
Saturday Night	Surprise night

Schedule

6:30 A. M.	Reveille — morning dip — setting up exercises
7:00 A. M.	Breakfast
7:30 A. M.	Blankets out for airing—General Police Duties
7:45 A. M.	Flag raising
8:00 A. M.	General Announcements—educational program—nature study, first aid instruction

- 9:00 A. M. Morning activities
 10:00 A. M. Swimming Instruction — Life Saving
 11:00 A. M. Tent Inspection
 12:00 Noon Dinner
 12:30 P. M. Store open,—interviews—rest—writing—quiet relaxation
 2:00 P. M. Afternoon activities
 4:00 P. M. Swimming—aquatic program
 5:30 P. M. Supper
 6:00 P. M. Boating—preparation of evening program
 Sundown colors
 8:00 P. M. Camp Fire—evening program
 9:15 P. M. Tattoo
 9:30 P. M. Taps—lights out
-

Camping for Women in Montana

The county camps for women conducted by the Extension Service of Montana State College represent a new and interesting venture.

The purpose of the camps is, first, to provide a satisfactory and pleasant four days of vacation for the women elected from each community to attend the camps and, second, to provide an opportunity for a training school for community leaders who will carry back to their communities the inspiration gained at the camp. The chief interest of the camps will center around the discussions and instructions in home management, foods and nutrition and recreation.

Fifty delegates will be accommodated in each camp, three delegates being chosen from each community. The cost of the four days for each delegate will be five dollars, half of which will be paid by the community, half by the individual attending.

Each day will have its full program, including demonstrations, lectures, and entertainments with local people and specialists from the State college directing the various parts of the program. Recreation periods will include community singing, plays, games, storytelling and stunts. Special instruction will be given along the line of planning programs, training participants and originating all kinds of recreational activities. Carefully prepared material will be given each delegate so that she may return to her community prepared to give practical assistance in its social activities.

Recreation through the California Forest Service

"Our recreation problem," writes T. A. Barrett, acting district forester of the United States Department of Agriculture in the California district, "is larger than most people imagine." Last year, there were one and a half million visitors to the seventeen national forests in the California district. One forest, the Angeles, has over six hundred thousand visitors yearly. A careful check showed that twenty-seven thousand automobiles passed over the forest road last year, while a number of the public camps were used by from five thousand to fifteen thousand people last season. One forest trail on the Angeles is traveled by sixty thousand hikers in the course of a year.

Service is rendered through a number of channels which may be classified as follows:

Transient Camps

Exclusive of the many camps operated by private owners for public use, the forest service has set aside over three hundred fifty camp sites in the seventeen forests. These camps are of all sizes and will accommodate anywhere from three to five hundred automobile parties at one time.

Up to the present time, about seventy-five of the most important public camps have been improved, wholly or in part. This has been done largely through cooperation on the part of automobile clubs, Chambers of Commerce and private individuals. The total value of such cooperation in terms of money or land is at least seventy-five thousand dollars. The improvement on these camps consists of water development, latrines, garbage pits, incinerators and, in some cases, fireplaces, tables and benches. The improvements are built according to standard plans that have received the approval of the State Board of Health. All improved camps are posted with sanitation rules, and at a few of the most important camps there is a caretaker in charge during the season. In two or three cases, one traveling caretaker is able to supervise a string of camps along several well traveled roads. There are anywhere from seven to fifty selected camp sites in each of the seventeen forests. Since the records show that over seventy-five per cent of the recreation visitors to the forests are campers,

the importance of having numerous improved public camps is evident.

Individual Camp Colonies

There have been laid out in this district about a hundred and fifty summer home site tracts, and such tracts are available in fourteen of the seventeen forests. The Angeles leads, with thirty-five different colonies, while some of the forests as yet have only one or two active colonies. The tracts laid out have anywhere from six to three hundred lots, each depending on location, topography, and present demand. While individual lots vary somewhat in size, they average, as a rule, about a quarter of an acre.

On December 31, 1922, there were 3,095 summer home permits in effect in this district, of which over eighteen hundred were in the Angeles forest. For the past several years there has been an average increase about four hundred summer home permittees each season. The permittees are urged to form associations for the purpose of self government, installation of improvements, and civic work. Around practically every colony are resort sites, public camps, institutional camps, stores and similar facilities. In summer many of these colonies are, in fact, rural settlements.

The cabins constructed by permittees range in cost from one hundred to thirty thousand dollars. Each permittee is furnished with special plans for building sanitary latrines and is expected to comply with the general requirements. Every summer home site must be inspected at least once a season by the local rangers.

Municipal Camps

California now has fourteen municipal camps under permit with a fifteenth permit soon to be issued. Many of these camps are conducted by municipal recreation systems. All permits to municipal camps are issued free and, as far as possible, the forest officers cooperate in the proper laying out and development of the camp grounds. These camps are from twenty to three hundred miles distant from the municipalities operating them.

Institutional Camps

It is estimated that about seventy-five institutional camps have been developed to date. These include camps for Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., church organizations, Shriners,

schools of all kinds, and numerous other organizations of this type. The demand for such Masons, Elks and similar groups, colleges, permits is constantly increasing and in one forest, the Angeles, it is difficult to find suitable areas to allot to the many organizations asking for camps of this kind. Most of these permits are for less than five acres of land, although a few are larger. The majority of such permittees erect permanent buildings, but a few maintain a camping place rather than a resort. It is the policy of the government to encourage the use of the forests in this way and to give as much assistance as possible in the development of the camps.

Industrial Camps

Industrial camps are a more recent development and not many such permits are in effect. The best example of a camp of this kind is found in the camp operated by the Pacific Electric Railway Company in the Angeles forest. This company has over five thousand employees who are given two weeks vacation with full pay. The camp is operated at cost and is one of the model camps of the state. The facilities include a main recreation hall where dances and entertainments are held, a store, cafeteria, furnished cabins and floor tents. A number of other corporations operate camps for their employees in the Sierra forest. At all of these camps regular entertainments are furnished by the guests.

Junior Agricultural Clubs

It means much to a state to have twenty thousand boys and girls studying better methods of farm practice and home making through club projects. This is what is happening in Kentucky through the Junior Agricultural Clubs described in the manual on Junior Agricultural Clubs issued by the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky. Very definite suggestions for the organization and administration of these clubs and for programs are given in the manual. Much emphasis is laid on the social life which the clubs can promote, and throughout the manual the importance of outdoor life and sports is stressed.

County camps, of which there are more than twenty in Kentucky, represent a project which is of great importance to members of the clubs. It is estimated that for the four days' trip there are usually needed three large tents, twenty by

forty feet and two smaller ones ten by fourteen feet. These will accommodate a hundred boys and girls. Each child brings with him a quantity of food, a list of which has been sent him, and supplies such as an empty bed ticking, a double blanket, a pillow slip and sheet, towels, tin plate, eating utensils, drinking cup and similar supplies.

The officers of the camp consist of a camp manager, a director and camp leaders. The camp manager is a representative of the University who organizes classes and drives and arranges the camp program. The camp director is usually the county agent, and it is his responsibility to provide the physical comforts of the camp. He appoints committees to provide tents and equipment and take charge of such matters as drinking water and supplies. He also appoints a camp treasurer who collects fees and pays bills. The home demonstration agent serves as assistant director and takes charge of the commissary department, providing a cook for each thirty campers and a camp nurse equipped with first aid supplies. The county and home demonstration agents cooperate in advertising the camp and securing the enrollment, determining the location, the camp fees and other general policies.

Each group of campers must bring its own leader, preferably some older boy or girl from the neighborhood. The additional camp leader is the older club member who is at the time teaching in the home school.

For the purpose of instruction in the morning, the camp is divided into groups meeting daily for nature study and woodcraft and for instruction in home club plans, first aid, agriculture and home economics. For afternoon and evening contests the campers are organized into tribes of about twenty-five members each, so selected that there are big, little, old and young boys from different sections of the country in each tribe.

The program is as follows:

6:00 a. m.	Bugle	Alarm Clock
6:10 a. m.	Flag Raising	Star Spangled Banner
6:30 a. m.	Setting up	Morning Dip
7:00 a. m.	Breakfast	Yells and Songs
8:00 a. m.	Group Instruction	
11:00 a. m.	Medicine Ball	
11:15 a. m.	General Assembly	
12:00 m.	Dinner	
1:30 p. m.	General Assembly (Leaders' Meeting)	
1:45 p. m.	Play and Recreation by Tribes	

4:30 p. m.	Rest
6:00 p. m.	Supper
7:30 p. m.	Sunset Service
8:00 p. m.	Campfire
9:30 p. m.	Bed

Finances

There are at least three methods of securing funds to finance the camp.

1. All club members attending may pay a small fee, usually not to exceed one dollar.

2. Instructors and others receiving food and shelter at the camp pay the camp treasurer a reasonable sum.

3. The County Farmers' organization or other business organization is given an opportunity to underwrite the cost.

4. Supplies remaining on hand when the camp breaks up may be sold and the proceeds applied to the expense.

The usual expenses of the camp include wages of cooks, the hauling of tents and supplies, transportation of members from train to camp, rent on tents, freight charges, cost of labor involved in cleaning grounds and building toilets, cost of kitchen equipment and food supplies caused by shortage. The director appoints as many helpers as he needs from leaders or older club members and in this way much of the work of the camp is done by volunteers.

New York State Parks and Reservations

The Conservation Commission of New York State, with headquarters at Albany, has published a series of eight recreation circulars prepared by C. A. Petti, Superintendent of State Forests, which may be had on request. These circulars give information regarding the state parks and reservations and give many details regarding the railroad, water and automobile routes to the various reservations. Recreation Circular No. 2, entitled "Public Use of the Forest Reserves," will be of special interest to anyone wishing information regarding the construction of open camps, shelter camps and portable canvas houses. This circular also contains the general regulations controlling the use of state lands and information regarding fire protection.

Public Golf in Fort Worth, Texas

The Public Recreation Board of Fort Worth has issued the following regulations and suggestions for the use of the Municipal Golf Course.

1. These golf links are open to the public and the cooperation of those who make use of the course is requested in the observance of the following regulations:

2. The links and greens are exclusively for the use of patrons of the game of golf.

3. The Director of the course is the authorized representative of the Public Recreation Board. He will be pleased to furnish information concerning the course and the rules and regulations governing the same, and will pass upon any questions which may arise in that respect. Patrons are, therefore, requested to report any matters of this character, which may be in dispute, to the Director for action.

4. Those not possessing membership in the Municipal Golf Club are expected to secure a game permit from the Director before commencing play.

5. The Director will be pleased to arrange for caddy service. The caddy charge is 35 cents. When a caddy carries two bags the charge is 70 cents. Only caddies engaged through the Director will be permitted on the course.

6. Each two players shall be provided with at least four clubs, one of which shall be a putter. Golf balls and clubs are on sale by the Director.

7. Persons finding golf balls on the course are requested to return same to the Director who will pay 10 cents for each ball. Owners may redeem same on identification, by payment of the same amount. Caddies or others are not permitted to sell or purchase golf balls on the links. A caddy finding a ball while in service must surrender same to player. Players should make this request of caddy.

8. Women are requested to wear low-heeled shoes while on the course.

9. In the best interests of the game and to lessen the possibility of accidents, children under 12 years of age are not permitted to play nor to accompany players.

10. Any player refusing to abide by these regulations and the Rules of Etiquette of the U. S. Golf Association, may be excluded from the grounds.

ETIQUETTE OF GOLF

1. Players are expected to start at the first tee and play the holes in their order.

2. Do not play from tee until the party in front have played their second shots and are out of range (200 yards), nor play up to a putting green until the party in front have holed out and are off the green.

3. Player who have holed out must leave the green at once. Do not record score while on green.

4. Players looking for a lost ball, after two minutes are requested to allow other matches coming up to pass them, and will signal to that effect to the players coming up and not continue their play until the players so passing them are out of range.

5. Two balls matches have the right-of-way over others, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, when four ball matches shall have precedent.

6. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, during periods of congestion, four ball matches shall be permitted; players will be started in rotation in the order in which they arrive at the tee.

JUNIOR GOLF

The Junior Golf Courses which the Fort Worth, Texas, Recreation Board have arranged at two of the parks are creating much enthusiasm among the younger citizens of the community, especially the boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age. Only one club is used, in most cases the mid-iron. Boxes about four feet square filled with dirt are used for tees, and hard rubber balls are substituted for golf balls. Each course consists of nine holes. The distance from each hole and par for each hole is as follows:

Sycamore Park:

No. 1 — 54 yards	5 strokes
No. 2 — 32 yards	3 strokes
No. 3 — 41 yards	3 strokes
No. 4 — 42 yards	4 strokes
No. 5 — 59 yards	4 strokes
No. 6 — 43 yards	3 strokes
No. 7 — 45 yards	3 strokes
No. 8 — 50 yards	3 strokes
No. 9 — 75 yards	5 strokes
Total	441
	33

Marine Park:

No. 1 — 58 yards	4 strokes
No. 2 — 47 yards	3 strokes
No. 3 — 49 yards	4 strokes
No. 4 — 35 yards	2 strokes
No. 5 — 82 yards	4 strokes
No. 6 — 41 yards	3 strokes
No. 7 — 65 yards	5 strokes
No. 8 — 51 yards	4 strokes
No. 9 — 62 yards	4 strokes
<hr/>	
Total	490 33

Golf*

"Cow pasture pool," the butt of the jokesmiths of a decade or two ago; the game "fit only for old men," the "sport" that made the Scots "dour," has come into its own.

They are selling golf clubs in the five and ten cents stores!

It is true they are pygmy clubs; just wee bits o' things, toys. It is true that no self respecting golfer, all toggled out in his shorties and tam, would deign to use them. It is true that it would take a week to cover a stiff 18-hole course with them. It is all true but—the children are buying them, and when Young America buys and plays with the pygmy clubs, it is but a step until Young Americans will yearn for a regular bag full and the Ancient and Honorable game will be fair on its way to complete adoption.

Over on the South Side two youngsters, whose daddy even yet looks down with infinite scorn on the men who slip off in the afternoons for Sunnehanna, had quite a game the other day, with the ten cent sticks. A convenient unpaved alley made fine links, and a two-hole course was constructed. There were no greens, excepting those peeping from a can in a backyard nearby, but as for hazards—! The course record is five at latest reports, three on the first hole, going up the alleys, and two on the return trip. A lucky carom shot from a stone, which left a three-inch put for the hole, was responsible for this phenomenal showing.

There are, it is estimated, 10,000,000 golfers in the United States. Most cities in the West have public courses, and there are several places in Pennsylvania where municipally conducted

courses are open. Some day Johnstown will have its public course. It does not take much of a prophet to say it will come soon. When the five and ten cent store starts selling clubs and the youngsters begin playing in the alleys, golf is acoming.

An Ideal Golf Course

A few miles outside of Barberton, Ohio, beautifully located in the country, is a model farm of eighty-seven acres built by O. C. Barber, founder of the Diamond Match Company. At the east side of the field is a cattle barn, four hundred feet long and seventy-five feet wide, with two floors above ground and two below, which is said to be the largest barn of its kind in the United States.

Barberton has a local Community Service group fully alive to the necessity for securing all possible recreational facilities. Through the efforts of the local Community Service Committee, a group of interested citizens was called together and an arrangement was made early in the spring with the trustees of the Barberton estate whereby the use of the property was secured as a community golf course. In May a Community Golf Club was organized, and a professional was employed to lay out a nine hole course. The club membership fee for a man and his wife is ten dollars. Memberships are limited to 250 people.

At the present time, because of the expense involved, it is not possible to use the barn except as a place for storing supplies. With its red tile roof and artistic construction, however, it serves as a very effective background for the golf course.

"In the author's experience as Park Commissioner in St. Louis, it was found that wherever playgrounds were instituted, juvenile crimes and delinquencies were least and that not only the physical but the mental capacities of the boys were the best and their conceptions of good sporting ethics and right conduct the keenest."—
DWIGHT F. DAVIS, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Associations.

"Tilden, the leading tennis player of the world, gives as the cardinal principle of tennis "Keep Your Eye on the Ball."

*From the Johnstown, Pa., Tribune, June 13, 1923

Statesville's New Swimming Pool

In March, 1922, Community Service of Statesville, North Carolina, organized a stock company for the purpose of building a community swimming pool. Construction was begun on June 1; the pool and the bathhouse were opened on August 1.

The cost of the pool was approximately \$10,000 which was expended as follows:

Cement pool (40 ft. x 125 ft.), about \$5,500

Dressing rooms (32 ft. x 44 ft.) about \$2,500

Chlorinator, about \$600

Equipment, bathing suits, towels, diving board, and platform, about \$600

The filter tank was given by the city. Its transportation cost was \$600.

The price schedule in use is as follows:

Admission (men and women) 25¢

Bathing suit rental 25¢

Admission (boys and girls under 16) 15¢

Bathing suit rental 15¢

Towels and soap are furnished free.

There are, at present, fifty stock holders in the company. The number will probably be increased to one hundred. The company is given free water from the city supply. At the end of five years, during which time the stock holders will reimburse themselves for their underwriting of this investment, the pool will be turned over to the city with special recommendations for its management and for the disposition of funds received therefrom. Community Service may be the manager at any time, and the pool income will probably be devoted to the promotion of some type of community recreation project.



The swimming pool at Statesville, N. C., operated by the local Community Service.

From One of the Most Successful of the Real Estate Men of America

My dear Mr. Braucher:

I know of no legislative enactment that would add more to the betterment of our residential and suburban developments over the country than a mandatory requirement that certain portions of each subdivision be dedicated to the public for park and playground purposes.

There is absolutely nothing radical about this requirement. It is exactly in line with the necessity of complying with existing or contemplated street layouts over adjoining property as is now insisted upon in all up to date communities. The fact that some of these subdivisions are outside the city limits imposes the obligation of additional care, for it is self evident that such properties are expected by the promoters to be taken ultimately into the city and as a matter of history are.

The setting aside of 10 per cent of the area of a tract for a park and recreational purposes need entail no hardship to the subdivider. It has in fact striking advertising value for people are looking ahead more and more to recreational insurance for their children. If the land is set aside for park purposes, the loss can be made up by increasing the price of adjoining lots. If for playground, by distributing the value of the playground area over the whole tract. We have done it and are now carrying out this policy in all our newer subdivisions and it is to my poignant regret that we did not have vision enough to see the wisdom of this policy thirty years ago. It is humiliating to visit old subdivisions from 500 to 1,000 lots and find a house set on every plot and not an inch of play or park area reserved for the use of the community. My excuse is ignorance. Had we adopted a more generous course our profits would have been equally great, and our finished product would have ultimately commanded a higher price, a wider market and a better class of citizens.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. E. HARMON

The cover of this issue of THE PLAYGROUND is the contribution of Miss Winifred Bromhall.

A Superintendent of Recreation for Westchester County, N. Y.

On April 30th, 1923, when the County Board of Supervisors, at its regular meeting in White Plains, appointed a Superintendent of Recreation, Westchester County took one more progressive step in its splendidly progressive history which entitled the County to a special recognition. Westchester County is the first County in New York State to take advantage of recent state legislation permitting adjacent cities, towns, or villages to combine under a joint recreation commission and permitting school or park boards to join with the municipality in making appropriations for a common recreation budget. The legislation was secured as an amendment to the Home Rule Bill of 1921.

In the County of Westchester there are four large cities numbering over ten thousand population, 47 townships, and 61 smaller cities and villages aggregating a population of perhaps between three and four thousand people. The larger cities which include Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon, White Plains and Port Chester are provided with recreation systems which are functioning at least in part but there are still 61 smaller communities totalling perhaps 150,000 people or more which are provided with no such opportunities and with but little encouragement in recreational activities. On the contrary, the small towns and rural communities although blessed with large acreage of green fields have made no effort to use these fields for the moral and physical welfare of the children, leaving only the moving picture perhaps, at best, for constructive pastime. The fact that nearly 40 per cent of the population in The State Home for Boys in Jamesburg, N. J., for example, comes from small towns, villages, and rural communities, where there is scarcely any playground development, testifies to the need for special attention to the opportunities for wholesome self-expression for the youths in such territory, removed as it is from city advantages.

Early in 1921 a number of outstanding and farseeing individuals of Westchester County invited the Playground and Recreation Association of America to give its services in helping Westchester County realize the privilege of

this call and presented the facts before a large its recent law. The Association responded to number of groups and individuals in the County.

The Women's Federated Clubs of Westchester County of which Mrs. George S. Harral is president, the Westchester County Children's Association of which Mrs. Herbert Baker was then president, and the American Legion of the County of which W. A. H. Ely is Commander were some of the first organizations to champion the cause and to urge that advantage be taken of their recreation legislative rights. A formal petition was presented to the County Board of Supervisors requesting that a Superintendent of Recreation be appointed, expenses to be covered by a budget of \$5000.

While some of the larger cities at first opposed this measure on the ground that it duplicated their tax, yet to the credit of all may it be said that this objection of the few was discounted and overruled by the broader and more humanitarian interest of the many.

Mrs. Frank Marsh, former Assistant Superintendent of Recreation at Middletown, Ohio, was appointed to this office and is now located in the Court House at White Plains, N. Y.

It is the duty of the County Superintendent of Recreation to use her skill and experience to assist local authorities and civic agencies in securing local programs of play activities and to secure local leaders whom she will train when necessary to conduct such activities. Small communities in this way may avail themselves of opportunities which are at present sadly lacking, such as supervised sports throughout the seasons, well directed school play, wholesome dancing, community singing, community dramatics, swimming facilities and community entertainments conducted on a non-partisan, non-political, non-sectarian, non-institutional basis.

Upon becoming conversant with the recreation needs of each community it is the aim of the superintendent to cooperate with the school authorities, with the courts, health departments and all existing agencies which may be functioning in each local community.

Westchester County may now boast of unusual opportunities for County "get-togethers" in games, sports and recreation, this in turn providing the desired use of the Westchester County Parks. Such events are to be included in the County Recreation Plan and should attract country-wide attention to progressive Westchester.

A Correspondence Course in Recreation

The University of North Carolina, under the leadership of Professor Harold W. Meyer of the School of Public Welfare, is conducting a correspondence course in community play and recreation. Forty-two students are taking the courses which are resulting, as Professor Meyer has found by going into a number of the communities, in a splendid type of volunteer leadership.

The course is valued at half a unit and is given in sixteen correspondence lessons. These lessons are equal to two regular class periods. The same course is offered in the regular session of the college as a half credit course during the spring semester. It is also a part of the summer session, and a large number of teachers are availing themselves of this opportunity for studying the play movement.

The following topics form the course:

1. General discussion and definitions
2. Bibliography and study materials
3. Fundamental instincts in play—Hunting and Fighting plays.
4. Separation versus concentration, and sex differences in play
5. Some values in play—physical, play and education, moral growth and social values
6. The play movement—its stages
7. The play movement—its transitions
8. Correlating and coordinating play and some playground suggestions
9. The playground—general plans and equipment
10. Games—how to teach them and game analysis
11. Organizing the community for recreation
12. Special day programs—holidays, their divisions and their work
13. General recreation—play festivals, field days, folk dances and athletic contests
14. General recreation—education activities, entertainment activities, club activities, general forms of community recreation
15. Play and our changing civilization, Play and democracy, the pursuit of the ideal
16. Examination

Lessons are sent to the student and a number

of questions are attached to each lesson. The main text followed is Dr. Gulick's *Philosophy of Play; The Play Movement*, by Rainwater; the books of Joseph Lee, George E. Johnson, Henry S. Curtis, and the bulletins issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

It is exceedingly encouraging, in view of the needs for play leaders, that so influential a southern educational institution as the University of North Carolina is recognizing full significance of the leisure time movement and is making its study a part of the curriculum.

Anaheim Meets for Lunch

By

MABEL TRAVIS WOOD

Many communities have "luncheon clubs," but they are open only to a select few. When Anaheim, California, meets for lunch everybody is welcome—strangers in particular. Every week the big T-shaped table at the Elks' Clubhouse is surrounded by representative citizens, both men and women. People of such varying interests as these may be seen sitting side by side—a Chamber of Commerce man, a public school teacher, a newspaper reporter, a business woman, a minister, a professional man, a housewife. The Mayor and city officials are often present.

The luncheon costs sixty-five cents and is delicious. But the food is a minor consideration. Good fellowship, entertainment and community spirit abound. Anaheim Community Service arranges the luncheons and always has on hand a speaker on some phase of civic improvement or community recreation. New community enterprises are discussed in an informal way, and as nearly everyone has an opinion to add to the discussion, these luncheons take on the aspect of miniature community forums.

The programs usually include musical numbers by the members of the choral section of Community Service or readings by the members of the dramatic section. Local soloists sing and local musicians play, and the luncheons thus do much toward introducing Anaheim to the talent it has in its midst. Anaheim's new civic anthem, chosen as the result of a recent community contest is often sung.

"The child criminal was rare a few years ago. He is a product of the city."

Recreation in a Connecticut Community

The latest gift of Mr. A. F. Rockwell to Bristol, Connecticut, is a beautiful boulevard, now in process of construction. It is as a result of the foresight and vision of Mr. Rockwell, as well as his gifts supplementing the municipal funds, that Bristol also has a magnificent High School building which will cost, when completed, in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

The north wing of the building is a splendid community center in itself. In the basement is an exceptionally fine large gymnasium with a gallery for spectators, lockers, showers, and a sixty-foot swimming pool. Of special interest is the municipal theatre which the building houses. This seats sixteen hundred people and provides a stage equipment equal to that of any professional theatre. There are twenty-two dressing rooms. A special committee in charge of the theatre is responsible for booking theatrical entertainments. Local organizations have the privilege of renting the theatre for amateur performances at a nominal fee of fifty dollars which covers the actual cost. There is, in addition, a group of musicians directing a choral society which is planning to give a series of good concerts and musical events next winter.

In process of construction in front of the building is a seven acre athletic field with a quarter-mile running track, concrete bleachers and complete equipment. At the opposite end of the town from the high school is a baseball field with a large grandstand—the gift of another public spirited citizen, Ex-senator A. J. Muzzy.

This adjoins a beautiful park given the town by Mr. Rockwell. A large artificial lake has been made by damming a mountain stream. There are bath houses, chutes, diving boards and, at one end of the lake, a band stand where Sunday afternoon concerts are given. In winter, the lake is used for skating and tobogganing.

A beautiful pine grove in this park has been turned into an attractive picnic ground with tables, benches, and two large trenches for barbecues. Another lovely spot has been fenced in and fully equipped as a playground for the children. During the summer, activities are carried on under the direction of two play leaders every day in the week, Sundays included. This

playground is the special gift and interest of Mrs. Rockwell, who not only gave the equipment and provides for the maintenance and leadership, but who spends a great deal of time on the grounds personally directing the activities of the children.

On the staff of the schools are a man and woman who give their full time to physical education, including games, dancing, swimming and sports both for the school children and for the community at large. Over six hundred men and women are enrolled in the evening swimming and game classes. Two more workers, a man and a woman, will be added to the staff during the coming year and will devote their energies almost exclusively to work in the community.

Happenings in Community Service Cities

A number of interesting facts were brought out at the Northeastern District Conference at Boston about events in Community Service cities.

Community Service of Swampscott, Massachusetts, induced the trustees of a church which had abandoned its old building for a newer one and were anxious to sell the former building to the city, to give the use of this building to Community Service as a demonstration of its value to the city. It was used every night from January first to May first. A neighboring school utilized the building in the morning for physical education. The program proved very popular, and the building has now been taken over by the city for school purposes. Community Service will be permitted to use it every night.

Last year at the big play festival at Swampscott, there were seventeen entries for swimming against four hundred for land sports. And yet nearly everyone had said that the children of the community lived so near to the water that instruction in swimming was unnecessary.

In the outlying districts of Boston, where there is no convenient meeting place for mothers to gather, the hall of the local Fire Department or the out building of some factory has been used by Community Service as places where mothers can come together to be taught to play such games as "Looby Loo." They, in turn, teach the games to their children.

Following the closing of school, Boston Com-

munity Service had a picnic for the mothers and children of Eastern Boston. On the Fourth of July, there was a pageant in this section of the city. In preparation for this event, many churches worked together. The Baptist, Episcopal and Baker Congregational Churches had joint rehearsals in the Congregational Church. The Unitarians and Presbyterians met at another church, and the Norwegan and Mavery Congregational at a third.

At Middletown, Connecticut, Community Service held a cabaret for which an admission of \$1.50 was charged. Tickets were mailed in a stamped return envelope. Six hundred fifty people were present. It was advertised that only Middletown products would be used, and a Middletown orchestra was employed instead of the Hartford orchestra preferred for large occasions. Members of the Community Service board were present and worked hard to make the affair a success. The evening was immensely popular and many people have urged Community Service to repeat it.

Junior Glee Clubs

(Continued from page 277)

concerts to the High School for the last six or seven years with splendid results. The principals told us that it increased the interest of the boys in the Glee Club and induced others to join.

"We appeared before several of the clubs such as the Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club and Credit Men's Association, also Chamber of Commerce, and got their moral support. We hope to sing before them at their luncheons after the boys give their concert.

"For the summers we will take the boys out on picnics. We may have a camp for them for two or three weeks where they can spend their vacation. We already have an invitation from one community on one of the islands near Seattle to give a concert.

"We want not only to give these boys a love of better music, but to raise standards vocationally and morally.

"We have received nothing but encouragement from the above mentioned clubs and also from the parents of the boys, who especially realize that it is a most profitable way for their sons to spend an evening and is a counter attraction to the poorer class of moving picture shows and the dance hall.

"It is purely an altruistic movement on the part of the Amphion Society and yet it will form a splendid feeder for them when these boys are ready to graduate into the older society."

Using Music as a Healing Force

(Continued from page 260)

Home,' 'When You Look in the Heart of a Rose,' 'Missouri Waltz,' 'Long Long Trail,' 'Mother Machree,' 'Till We Meet Again,' 'Silent Night,' 'Juanita,' and 'A Perfect Day'."

An example of the procedure with the varying groups at Bedford is that used with the Detention Group, composed mostly of women suffering from social diseases. Says the director: "Their selection is of songs like 'Massa Dear,' and I challenge any chorus of so-called normals to surpass this cluster of diseased and miserable Magdalens in their power of emotional and musical expression. These women are also entitled to an explanation of life, of the state, of the family health, beauty and goodness, in order to be equipped with individually protective and socially constructive ideas. Ideas are what they need, ideas by which they may work out their salvation.

"As we sing 'Silent Night,' telling of the birth of the Christ Child, the Eternal Babe, we travel all the way up from the stable of Bethlehem to the hill of Bedford, and discover that every girl is a potential Mary, who might give birth to one of God's own children, and we see how this involves sacred duties of wholesome living, and the selection of a mate capable and worthy of becoming the father of happy and healthy children."

An interesting development at Bedford is the Ladies' Singing Society. Members of this group, comprising twenty per cent of the institution's inmates, are those girls who count it an honor to belong to a ladies' organization. Ladylike behavior is the only requisite for admittance. Unladylike behavior condemns automatically to self-elimination. Membership is voluntary. Members want to prove that their incarceration so many days, weeks or months ago, was a mistake, or would be a mistake now.

"In order to test the ladies as to their ladylike qualities—for our purpose considered to be great self-restraint and very moderate and delicate self-expression—the vocal exercises of this group consist of the study of lyrical songs of the most re-

(Continued on page 304)

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At the Conventions

The Third National Conference on State Parks attended by one hundred and fifty delegates from twenty-two states, held May 7th, 8th and 9th at Turkey Run State Park, Indiana, heard reports from all parts of the country of a broadening interest in State Parks and a deeper understanding everywhere of the opportunities offered for the use of the leisure time of the people.

The wide-spread use of the automobile has especially emphasized the need for more State Parks. With over twelve million automobiles now in use, great numbers of people seek their recreation beyond city and county limits. Land and water areas with scenic value and recreation opportunities preserved in the form of State Parks are the natural objective points for these tourists.

Other delegates pointed out the monotony of life in our industrial communities and the need for inspiration and recreation that come from contact with forests, flowers and various forms of wild life. The growth of nature study clubs, hiking clubs and similar groups, all point to the need for the immediate acquisition of places suitable for State Park purposes before the natural beauty spots of the nation are claimed by industries.

Delegates were unanimous in their opinion that a nation-wide study should be undertaken in the near future with the object of selecting now the places that have scenic value, recreation facilities and that are easily accessible to large numbers of people and that movements should be started in each state for the acquisition of these places.

This year, as was the case last year, there was some difference of opinion on the use of parks and forests. It was felt by some that parks should be considered for their recreation value and forests for their economic value. Barrington Moore, Secretary of the National Parks Committee, in his address before the conference, said: "Any policy dealing with national and state parks, forests and game refugees, must be, at bottom, a land policy. To be sound, it must rest upon the use of the entire land in the country for the purpose to which each portion of it is best suited in filling the essential needs of the people. These needs include not only the material, measurable ones, food and shelter, but the intangible

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spiritual ones which come under the head of recreation. . . . In fact, the recently recognized demand for recreation, particularly outdoor recreation, is increasing so rapidly, as its economic importance comes to be realized, that the lands heretofore set aside as parks do not suffice and the need must be met by utilizing lands primarily used for forest production."

It was generally agreed that the difference between parks and forests was one of terminology and that in America, at least, both offered opportunities for recreation. Major Welch, of New York, seemed to express the sentiment of the conference when he said, in substance, that "lengthy discussions on the difference between forests and game refuges are non-essential; that as citizens we all want the natural beauty spots preserved for the health and recreation of all the people and where we can have their help in rearing our children as good Americans."

The most important business of the conference was the creation of a formal organization. A constitution was adopted. A General Committee consisting of one member from each state was elected. Officers were selected and a financial policy outlined. It is expected that instead of being limited simply to an annual meeting, the National Conference on State Parks will now be known as a permanent, year-round working organization acting as a clearing house for information on State Parks which can be utilized by various states in fostering park plans. The tentative plan calls for the employment of a Field Secretary available to help further the State Park movement.

The following statement of purposes was adopted by the conference:

"The object shall be that our government, local, county, state and national, acquire land and water areas suitable for recreation and preservation of wild life as a form of conservation of our natural resources until eventually there shall be parks, forests and preserves within easy access of all people of our nation; and, also to encourage the interests of non-governmental agencies and individuals in acquiring, maintaining and dedicating for public use similar areas as a means of cementing park interests into a harmonious whole; to provide for a conference and exchange of ideas by an annual meeting of such interests, and the formation of facilities for the exchange of information and ideas between conferences."



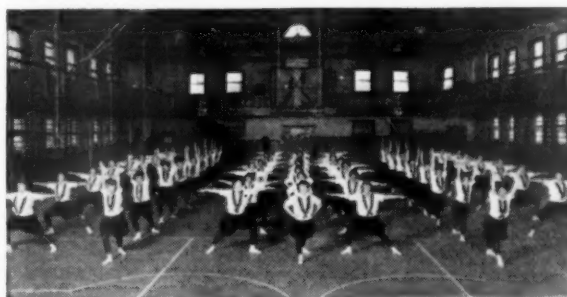
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Because of the pressure for time and the apparent urgency of the problems of acquisition of land, little emphasis was placed upon program and leadership. Several delegates expressed the hope that more time in future discussions may be devoted to these important topics. Recreation workers, from their experience in State Parks and Playgrounds, feel very strongly that the acquisition of land is only the beginning; that the leisure time problem is more one of program and leadership than one of land and equipment.

The conference had an excellent example of what an individual interested in a State Park may do. Dr. T. W. Hardison, a young physician in Arkansas, was living near Petit Jean Mountain, a picturesque spot in the Ozarks. There was a danger of this spot being acquired by timber interests. Dr. Hardison, though unacquainted with State Parks and with little knowledge of promoting public projects, interested a few friends in his little town and after raising \$800 purchased 80 acres of land on the top of Petit Jean Mountain and presented it to the state

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as a nucleus for a State Park. Because of Dr. Hardison's vision and his interest in preserving these recreation opportunities for his fellow citizens, this choice natural park area will be preserved for all time for the health and recreation of the people of Arkansas.

A Round Table Conference on Municipal Recreation was held May 24-25 at Troy, New York, under the observation of the Continuation Field Service of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The Troy Chamber of Commerce, Women's Club, Board of Education and other local groups cooperated.

Among the subjects discussed were Municipal Organization with emphasis on the values of the Municipal Recreation Commission; Municipal Athletics; Layout and Equipment of Playgrounds; Mass Entertainments; Adult Recreation; Municipal Dramatics and Music; Leadership, and other subjects of vital concern to the group of practical workers from the district who had come together. There were demonstrations of games and swimming and the showing of recreation films. Music was furnished by the high school orchestra.

The workers present were unanimous in feeling that the conference was a source of much practical help.

The American Country Life Association will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, November 8-11, 1923. The main subject of the conference will be *The Rural Home*, and among the topics discussed will be the following:

"Does the present business of agriculture make for a permanent, profitable, and progressive country life?"

"The Home Demonstration work of the Government—What has it done? What more must it do?"

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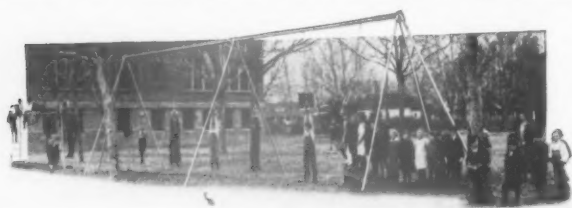
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Further information may be secured from Henry Israel, Executive Secretary of the Association, Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City.

An International Town Planning Conference, arranged by the International Garden Cities Town Planning Federation, with headquarters in London, will be held at Gothenburg, Sweden, August 3-10. There will be exhibits of town planning from all parts of the world, and many countries will be represented.

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Book Reviews

THE CHILD AND AMERICA'S FUTURE, by Jay S. Stowell.
Published by Council of Women for Home Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue and Missionary Education Movement, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Price \$.75 cloth; \$.50 paper

Save the child both for the sake of the child himself and of America, is Mr. Stowell's plea in his latest book. The contribution which America has already made to the care of the child, the great importance of a constructive program of health, play, work, education through the public schools and the churches and the accomplishments through these agencies are all outlined vividly. In the final chapter Mr. Stowell sets the goal for which we are working—a healthier and more intelligent America; an America in which every child shall have the opportunity for an intelligent religious training and more abundant opportunity for wholesome recreation, and an America of an international mind.

TRAINING THE JUNIOR CITIZEN, by Nathaniel F. Forsyth. Published by the Abingdon Press, New York

Mr. Forsyth has suggested programs of activities designed not only to interest children but also to educate them and to develop ideals in boys and girls of the pre-adolescent age which will be "carried over immediately into expression and so on into character."

The program as outlined provides for one club meeting a week for eight months for each of the two years. Typical of the subjects taken up at the various meetings are Building Strong Bodies, Helping Others, Our Neighborhood, The Junior Citizen Plays Fair, Serving Our Country. The book also makes suggestions for parties for the celebration of a number of special days.

COMMUNITY BOY LEADERSHIP. A Manual for Scout Executives. Published by the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price \$2.50

In this book will be found nearly 600 pages of practical suggestions on many and varied subjects. Although intended primarily for Scout leaders, there is much in the subjects taken up which would be of value to any executive. The qualifications of an executive, the community survey, the working organization, the recruiting of leadership, the training program, local and national relationships, local field work, the measuring of results, the publicity program, finance, relationships with other organizations, community service and recreation reading are some of the questions discussed, all of which are taken up in detail. A few quotations from the book follow:

"An organization (especially a volunteer group) is much like a bicycle—stable when going, it totters when it stops."

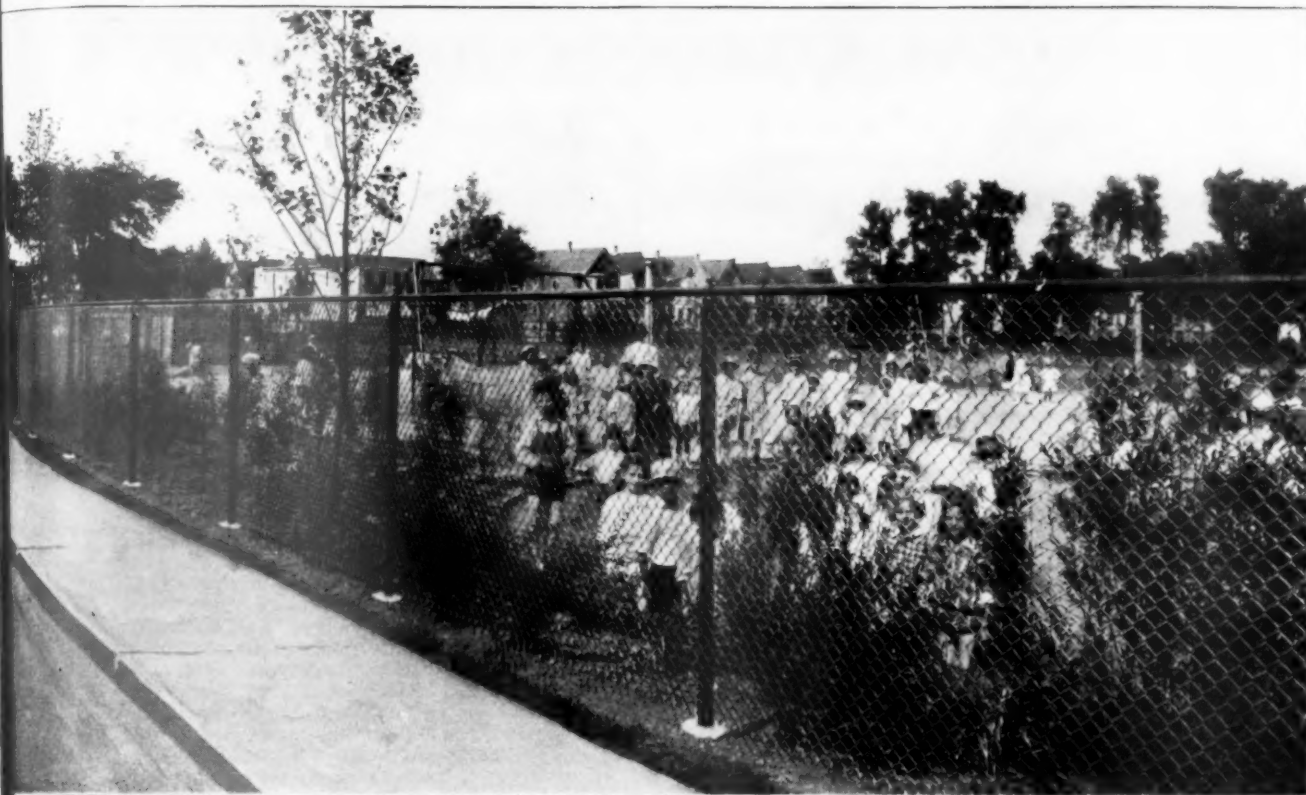
"A survey is only significant as something is done about it! It should give fruitage in specific plans and improvements."

"It is well for the Executive to keep definitely in mind that there is no publicity so effective as high-quality human service."

"Not only may we 'laugh and grow fat,' it is possible also for us to laugh and grow good."

TENNIS ANNUAL 1923. Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 57R. American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York City. Price \$.25

This very complete manual of more than four hundred pages contains not only the complete records of all championships and Davis cup matches, but supplies information on the laying out and construction of tennis courts including inexpensive back yard courts, the con-



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duct of tournaments and the duties of officials and even offers suggestions for the etiquette of the spectator. One interesting chapter is devoted to the program of municipal tennis and the place it is occupying in the municipal recreation systems of many cities.

PREPARATION OF SCHOOL GROUNDS FOR PLAY FIELDS AND ATHLETIC EVENTS Physical Education Series No. 1. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education. Published by Government Printing Office, Washington. Price 5 cents.

In this pamphlet will be found diagrams and suggestions, with space requirements, for the layout of grounds for baseball, basket-ball, American football, field hockey, soccer, tennis, volley ball, bat ball, circle dodge ball, and running track. Suggestions are also offered for equipment for track events, for general equipment and for the layout of a five acre athletic field.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS, by Ellen C. Lombard, Director of Home Education, Bureau of Education. Published by Government Printing Office, Washington. Price 5 cents.

In this historical study of Parent-Teacher Associations are given many interesting facts regarding the organization and work of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations and of local groups affiliated with it. "Many organizations," says the report, "work for the establishment of kindergartens in the schools, for better films, for the health of school children, for better recreational facilities, for libraries in the schools and communities, for Americanization, for thrift—in fact, for the adjustment of the environment to the growing needs of the children in the home, the school and the community."

In addition to the other material it has to offer, the pamphlet contains a list of the publications and recent material issued by the various state groups.

RECENT TENDENCIES IN THE THEATRE—A PROGRAM FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS. By Dougald MacMillan. Volume 2, Number 12. Extension Bulletin. Published by The University Extension Division, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Material is presented in this bulletin for fourteen lessons designed to point out a few of the phases of the theatrical activity of the past few years. The lessons fall into an order which seems to show a sort of progression from the older types of dramatic work to the newest of art forms. "No one," says the foreword, "can expect of a course of this sort any tangible practical benefits; the best that can be sought is an understanding, however superficial, of where our theatre, which is a very lively thing just now, is apparently headed."

SOME EXPERIMENTS IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION. BY

Nina C. Vandewalker. Kindergarten Circular No. 10. Published by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. 1923

In this pamphlet are to be found brief descriptions of the experiments in nursery schools which are being worked out a number of cities in this country, based on the experience of the nursery schools of England. The purpose of these schools is to gain a more adequate knowledge of child development during the period of from one and a half to three years of age, before the child enters the Kindergarten.

At the Nursery Schools conducted by the Bureau of Educational Experiments in New York City, a small group of children is in attendance under the leadership of two trained directors. Play periods, sleep, lunch and a brief period of music make up the day's program. The play equipment for both indoor and outdoor play is of a kind to stimulate the children's impulses to activity and experimentations. It includes stairs, slides, swings, a sand-box, see-saw, and large toy blocks.

As the school is intended to serve as a laboratory in which children may be studied, very careful records are kept of the child's physical condition and growth, of his play activity, his increasing power of physical control and emotional reactions.

Using Music As a Healing Force

(Continued on page 296)

finer and elegant, sometimes happy, but also elegiac type.

"For the purpose of using musical activities as endurance exercises we rehearse only one song during one session, and then try to sing it well. This is indeed too much for many of the would-be ladies, who say they will stand for anything but such 'tedious bunk' but others on the contrary persevere in this endurance test, not only on the first occasion, but as long as the course lasts. They are mighty proud of this attainment, sing with great sweetness and precision, and constitute the best behaved, most lady-like group, composed indeed of the best girls in the institution."

The author closes this report, with a suggestion that the engaging of a resident music teacher for corrective institutions would bring about musical activities of a better and more intensive scope.

(To be continued)

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